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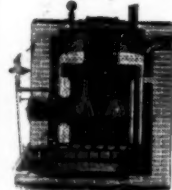
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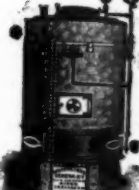
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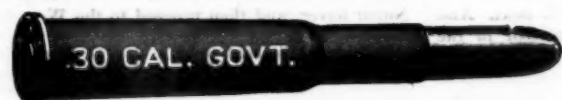
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ADVICE AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR EQUIPMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS, LAND FORCES AND FORTIFICATIONS.

NEW VESSELS FOR THE NAVY.

Plans for the eleven vessels authorized by the Fifty-third Congress are now being talked over at the Navy Department. It is the intention to make these vessels superior to any of their kind in the world. The two battle ships will be models of offense and defense. Already the Bureau of Construction and Repair has finished several designs for these ships, approximating the weights for armor and armament and for machinery, etc., and they will be at once submitted to the Secretary of the Navy. Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn and Naval Constructor Taylor have made these plans, and the Secretary will criticize the result of their efforts in conjunction with other Bureau chiefs. The Bureau of Ordnance has been thinking of the armor to be placed on these vessels, and has determined, it is understood, to scatter it all over the ship instead of forming a redoubt for the vitals, as has heretofore been the policy. This decision is the result of a lesson taught by the Victoria accident, as it is believed by the authorities that had the armor on the sunken vessel been thicker at the place she was struck by the Camperdown's prow she would have at least remained long enough above water to have permitted the officers and crew to have escaped. The armor will be about fifteen inches in thickness, this thickness being sufficient for all purposes in the mind of ordnance officials. The battery will be extremely heavy. If the Ordnance men have their way, each battle ship will be armed with four 13-inch guns, and upon the turrets for these vessels will be fixed 8-inch turrets, out of which two 8-inch guns will peep forth. This idea was evolved by Ensign Joseph Strauss, on duty in the Ordnance Bureau, and it has met the favorable approval of ordnance experts. In all, the main battery of the battle ships will, if the present ideas of the ordnance officials are adopted, consist of four 13-inch guns and twelve 8-inch guns. The remainder of these vessels' armament will be similar to that of the battle ships of the Oregon class, now under construction. The machinery of the battle ships will be designed to produce at least 12,000 horse-power, and this power is expected to produce a speed somewhere in the vicinity of 17½ knots per hour. The coal bunkers will be larger than those of the Oregon class.

The Department officials are very well satisfied with the action of the Senate in substituting gunboats for torpedo boats, the only fault they find being that the boats authorized were not made of 1,500 tons displacement instead of 1,000 tons. There was a conference between the chiefs of Bureaus and Mr. Herbert in the Secretary's office last Saturday, and the plans for these vessels were then informally discussed. The boats are to be of composite construction, as Chief Constructor Hichborn has urged for some years. They will be constructed on lines similar to the gunboats building at Newport News, and will be a little more than 1,000 tons in displacement. A number of the inferior luxuries which are now given to ships under construction will be omitted in the boats to be built. Their armament will consist of eight 5-inch rapid-fire guns, and a secondary battery similar to that of the Petrel. It is the intention of the Department to secure a high rate of speed, and will give them a sufficient power for this purpose. A speed between 16 and 18 knots per hour is contemplated. A number of torpedo tubes will also be supplied to the prospective gunboats.

The three torpedo boats, which were authorized, will be similar to those bids for which have just been opened. The authorities believe that the plans for the latter are the best that can be made, and they see no reason for altering them at the present time. There will be little difference either in size or armament, as the appropriation is not much larger than that made for the torpedo boats soon to be contracted for.

Secretary Herbert is receiving new propositions for the torpedo boats, bids for which were opened recently. He notified the bidders for these craft on Wednesday last that he would take under consideration any suggestions for the improvement of the proposals they made to the Department they might offer. This action was prompted by an inducement made by the Herreshofs in case the contract for the construction of the boats should be awarded to them. They offered to give the vessel a speed of 25½ knots, one or more knot than is called for by the specifications. They also modified their bid so that they agree to construct one vessel at \$113,850, when in the first instance they declined to receive the contract at this price unless all three vessels were constructed by them.

There is nothing new in the matter of the protest filed by Hugh Ramsay against the consideration of the Columbian Iron Works bid on account of an error in making them out on the wrong form. The protest has been considered by the Board, consisting of Naval Constructor Stahl and Chief Engineer Perry, which was appointed to examine all the designs. There is a possibility that Secretary Herbert may be able to place a contract with the Union Iron Works for the construction of a torpedo boat, of 240 tons displacement, to cost \$242,000. In the naval appropriation law, a provision was made for the armament of the three vessels authorized by the act of June, 1894. The \$450,000 appropriation for the construction of the three torpedo boats can therefore be devoted to the payment for the hulls and equipment of the ships, and if the Secretary should construe the law in this way, he may contract with the Union Iron Works for the building of the big boat.

By the termination of the services in the House of Representatives of Mr. Joseph H. Outhwaite, the Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, the

Army loses a firm friend whose efforts have uniformly been intelligently directed to the advancement of the interests of the service. In speaking of his departure from Congress, Mr. Outhwaite said that he regretted it mainly for the reason that he had not been able to carry out all the plans which he had formed for the benefit of the Army. He had hoped, if he had been returned to the House, to have assisted in the preparation and enactment of legislation that would greatly benefit the service. He believes that while the United States does not need a large Army, the present limit of strength should be considerably increased, and that it should be given the most efficient organization that could be devised, with the end in view of admitting of its rapid expansion in case of an emergency. He would not carry the skeleton organization idea to the extreme, but would have the skeleton so strong that when, in time of war, the organizations should be filled, the new blood would be quickly assimilated without impairing the efficiency of the whole.

Mr. Outhwaite believes that the Artillery arm of the service is the one most in need of reorganization, for the reason that the modern guns with which the coast defenses of the country are being manned require men of intelligence and experience for their efficient manipulation, and because, while the State Militia organizations could furnish a large number of well-drilled infantrymen, they could contribute comparatively little to strengthen the artillery.

The appreciation of the members of the Military Committee who have served with Mr. Outhwaite, of his services, was testified when the committee at its last meeting, by a unanimous vote, adopted the following resolutions offered by Mr. Gorman, of Michigan:

"Resolved by the Committee on Military Affairs of the 53d Congress, That it is the sense of this committee that for the great amount of work done in the committee room and the bills reported to the House, much credit is due to Hon. Joseph H. Outhwaite, chairman. His earnest efforts and tirelessness, with his uniform courtesy to the members, and his impartial treatment of every measure up for consideration, justly entitles him to the high estimation in which he is held by this committee.

"Resolved, further, That this committee extend to Clerk Nathan Gumble and Assistant Clerk Walter H. Allensworth its cordial expression of good-will and its appreciation for their close assistance in dispatching the committee work of the members.

"Resolved, further, That this committee would fail in its duty to a worthy officer if it did not give expression of its appreciation of the valuable services and always genial disposition of Capt. Hugh Lewis, messenger to the committee."

After the adoption of these resolutions Mr. Outhwaite in a brief speech expressed his thanks, and then Mr. Hull, of Iowa, the senior Republican member of the committee, replied in a speech in which he testified to the high esteem in which Mr. Outhwaite was held by the Republicans on the committee.

With untiring perseverance, Secretary Lamont is still seeking to improve the efficiency of the Army, and to this end is striving to increase the strength of the companies which compose it. The Secretary sees that in order that officers may feel pride in their commands, it is absolutely necessary to give them full ranks to drill, and he believes that their sentiment in this matter is shared by the enlisted men. He has, accordingly, taken steps to increase the number of enlisted men in a company. Though not much, the increase is at least appreciable, and is greatly valued by the companies receiving it. By discharging the 300 Indians in service he is able to replace them with good soldiers. And the enlistment of 250 men has been ordered. These will be distributed to the infantry and foot companies of artillery, and bring their total strength up to 65 men each. This is an increase from 58 during Secretary Lamont's administration. For the light batteries he has increased the enlisted force to 75 men. Its figures when he entered the War Department was 65. Altogether, the Secretary deserves great credit for his efforts to give to a Captain a Captain's command, and we heartily congratulate him on the success which has thus far attended his efforts.

Hope that the President would at once fill the vacancy existing in the list of Brigadier Generals, caused by the promotion of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, has about been given up by the officers interested. Had the President felt like taking this action, they say, he would have done so before the adjournment of Congress. It is extremely improbable, they think, that he will now fill this vacancy until the operation of the law places Lieut. Gen. Schofield on the retired list. Their belief in this connection is confirmed by the departure of the President on a gunning and fishing expedition, to last a couple of weeks. There is no doubt that the President will at once fill the vacancies arising from the retirement of Maj. Gen. McCook on April 22 next. And there is equally little doubt that his successor in the grade he occupies will be Brig. Gen. Merritt. Gen. Merritt's record is an excellent one, and his appointment would be but a deserved recognition of his abilities. There are other candidates in the field with fine records, and wherever the President's appointment goes, the fortunate officer will be one who enjoys a splendid record.

Col. Zenus R. Bliss, 24th Infantry, still leads the candidates for the Brigadier Generalship, and the first vacancy by law that occurs will probably go to him.

There is a probability that the War Department will call upon the Attorney General to construe a section of the appropriation act of Aug. 10, 1894, which affects appointments to the Adjutant General's, the Inspector General's, the Quartermaster's and the Subsistence Departments. The point, upon which a construction is needed, was raised in connection with the prospective appointment of officers to the Quartermaster's Depart-

ment to fill vacancies existing therein. The section of the law referred to states that all appointments to fill vacancies in the lowest grade in the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments, respectively, shall be made from the next lowest grade in the line of the Army. It is the phrase "next lowest grade" that is puzzling the officials. Seemingly Congress intended that appointments should be made from the grade next below the lowest in the Department in which the vacancy existed. The officials say that the section is misleading, and it should read "next lower grade." The point is well raised, and a decision upon it would be extremely interesting.

A difference of opinion has arisen among the officials of the War Department as to the proposed inspection districts for the Army. The difference is as to the stations in the districts to be assigned to the inspectors. There is no fear that this controversy will defeat the plan. The Secretary is fully convinced of its value both from an economical and practical standpoint, and his conviction is shared by the officials of the Department who are discussing the subject with him. The saving in mileage is so great so as to wholly preclude any failure of the plan going into effect. The lines of the districts have all been decided upon, and even the names they will bear have been given to them. The Department of the East will be cut in half, and the northern part will be known as the North Atlantic District, and the southern half as the South Atlantic District. There will also be a northern district, which will include the Department of the Dakota, a portion of the Department of the Missouri, and it is said, even a portion of the Department of the Platte. There will be a middle district, in which portions of the Department of the Missouri, Platte and Colorado will be taken in, and a southern district for the southern part of Missouri and the Department of Texas. The last district will be known as the Pacific District. This district will include the Departments of California and Columbia.

With the lines of the districts and their names decided upon, the authorities began to consider the question of station in each district for the inspector. Some thought it inadvisable to place the headquarters of an inspector in the cities where the Department Headquarters were located. Others pointed out that the Department Headquarters were located in cities, which were railroad centres, and that therefore there were the best places to station inspectors. It is feared that influence might be brought to bear upon inspectors if they were stationed near Department Headquarters, which might bias their report of an inspection. No decision has yet been reached, but it has been pointed out to them that as the inspectors were all on a circuit it made little difference whether an inspector was stationed at a railroad centre or not, as he would always have to return to the point he started from after making his trip. It has been found, after all, that it will be necessary to retain one Acting Inspector General, and this officer will probably be Lieut. Col. Volkmar, now A. I. G. of the Department of the East. It was thought at first by the authorities that it would be possible to do away with the services of all Acting Inspector Generals, but it has been found necessary to retain an officer in Washington as assistant to the Inspector General, an office which is now being ably filled by Col. Burton.

Secretary Lamont is now in New York, and, pending his absence from the War Department, no assignment of an Adjutant General will probably be made to the Department of the Platte. It is extremely doubtful if any orders for this billet will be made until the Secretary's plan for inspection districts is put into effect, when Lieut. Col. Theodore Schwan will be relieved from duty as Acting Inspector General of the Dakota, and will be open for any orders which the Secretary might have in view. The probabilities point to Lieut. Col. Schwan going to Omaha.

The U. S. S. Columbia, Capt. Sumner, which has had her bottom cleaned and painted at the Navy Yard, New York, after taking on coal at the coal dock, left the yard on March 8 for an anchorage off Forty-second street, North River, where the balance of her coal will be taken on board. Owing to the shallowness of the channel at the Navy Yard, it was thought unwise to take on the full load of coal there, as it would increase the draught of the vessel to such an extent that she might ground. At low tide her stern was in the mud. It is thought the Columbia will be inspected in the North River, and then proceed to the West Indies.

Secretary Herbert on March 6 sent a cable message to Adml. Meade at Port of Spain, Trinidad, detaching from his fleet the cruiser Raleigh and directing that she be sent at once to Colon, on the Isthmus of Panama. The Atlanta, which was stationed at the place to guard American interests during the progress of the revolution, has been sent to Bocas del Toro, a port in Costa Rica, just on the boundary line between that country and Colombia, where a party of revolutionists is reported to have landed.

One of the social events of the season was the marriage at St. Louis, Feb. 20, of Mrs. Mary B. McVean, of St. Louis, and Wm. J. McPherson, of Rochester, N. Y. The ceremony was performed at the bride's residence by the Rev. Dr. J. P. T. Ingraham. The bride was the widow of the late Maj. Donald C. McVean, and is widely known in Army circles. The bridegroom is a prominent lawyer of Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. McPherson will remain at her present residence for a few weeks before removing to Rochester.

The Commissioner of Pensions states that the act recently passed by Congress, providing that all persons on the pension rolls at less than \$6 per month shall be raised to that amount, would increase the expenditures of the Government about \$1,500,000 a year, and affect about 40,000 cases. It is unnecessary for pensioners of this class to file applications for increase, as the bureau would take prompt action in adjusting their claims.

A gentleman, name not given, who has risen in the Regular Army from private to Lieut. recounts his experiences in the "New York Herald" of March 3, and concludes by saying: "Well, I have my commission now, after serving the required two years in the ranks and passing the examinations required by the War Department. I feel that my time with the soldiers was well spent, for it gave me a knowledge of their strong and weak points that will be of great use in commanding them. With all his faults, and they are not glaring ones, the American Tommy Atkins is an honor to the blue he wears. He is loyal to his comrades, his officers and his country."

In the London "United Service Magazine" for February there is an article by Col. Maurice, C. B., on the war between China and Japan, in which he contends that when the weather moderates and the mild season commences the Chinese will have, in all probability, a fee to contend with vastly more unsparing than the foreign sword. The Chinese authorities are now boasting that they have gathered round Peking half a million of men. Discipline and organization there is none. The Chinese have not the faintest notion of the most ordinary military or sanitary precautions. What will happen when the snow, fouled by hundreds of thousands of men and animals, melts in the spring? As soon as the warm weather sets in the spring the consequence of all this must be a frightful outbreak of pestilence in some form or other, probably in many forms, but beginning with malignant typhus in its most virulent shape.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds has made this construction of the law of June 27, 1890, regarding discharges from the Army and Navy: "A deserter discharged from confinement and service by the commanding officer of a post in compliance with the instructions of the War Department, while he is undergoing punishment pursuant to the sentence of a court martial, is not honorably discharged with the provisions of the act." He also states that there are three classes of discharges recognized by the Department, namely: Honorable, dishonorable and discharges without honor. Judge Reynolds holds that when a soldier's service was compulsory, and in compliance with a court martial sentence, and consisted of confinement with hard labor, with the loss of all pay and allowances, due or to become due, he cannot be held to have served in the military or naval service of the United States during the War of the Rebellion, within the meaning or intent of the act of June 27, 1890.

Steps are already being taken to carry out the act passed by the last Congress, amending the articles for the government of the Navy relative to punishment on conviction by court martial. A board consisting of Capt. John A. Howell, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, Capt. Paul St. Clair Murphy, as members, and First Lieut. Cyrus Radford, as recorder, will meet at the Navy Yard, Washington, on Monday next, for the purpose of preparing and submitting to the Department a schedule of punishments, which, in their opinion, would be proper to inflict for offenses against navy discipline. The act amends the articles for the government of the Navy by adding thereto the following:

"Article 63. Whenever, by any of the articles for the government of the Navy of the United States, the punishment on conviction of an offense is left to the discretion of the court martial, the punishment therefor shall not, in time of peace, be in excess of a limit which the President may prescribe."

The Committees of the New York Senate and Assembly gave a hearing on Tuesday on the bills providing for military instruction in the public schools of the State. Prof. J. A. Golden, representing the New York Board of Education, asked the committee to come to New York City and see the school children go through the manual, stating that the American Guard there now numbers 10,000 boys, who are the coming soldiers of the Nation. He said the drill was most valuable as a physical training. It also caused a more manly bearing, and produces orderly habits. It quickens the intellect and stimulates the scholars to study, in order to secure promotion. Socially it is a powerful factor in its working among the boys of the rich and the poor, who stand shoulder to shoulder in the companies. Prof. Golden cited numerous instances of approval from schoolmasters in other cities. In the country districts squad drill could be used to advantage. Some 50,000 veterans of the late war live in the State, and from them can easily be procured the necessary teachers. Col. Adams, Commander Lafayette Post, stated that there are 7,000,000 boys in the public schools. He presented letters from Governors of forty States, endorsing the plan proposed, also 150 editorials from leading papers in this country. Gen. Geo. W. Wingate said that the movement is spreading rapidly, and finding favor everywhere. It abolishes class distinctions, and offers strong inducements to good habits and studiousness. The appropriation is asked for to provide armament. Parents willingly provide the uniforms, but arms will cost about \$140 for a company of fifty boys, and guns will cost about \$6 each.

Gen. du Barail has published an article in the Paris "Figaro" deprecating the growing tendency in France to model the Army on German lines, and a correspondent of the "Army and Navy Gazette" describes what he saw of French troops at a ceremonial parade. The first thing which struck one was how poorly the cavalry of the line and the artillery were mounted and turned out. The horses presented a rough, unclipped and badly groomed appearance. It was curious to see no less than four gunners packed side by side on the limbers of the field guns with their knapsacks on their backs. The Cuirassiers were better off as to their mounts and made a very fine show, but their cuirasses looked as if they were kept in oil. They were a splendid body of men, and the officers especially presented a magnificent appearance. The palm, however, was borne off by the Garde République, gigantic men mounted on horses which would make British Life Guards pale with envy. As regards the infantry, it may be said that the line regiments, in the matter of marching and general turnout, did not appear to advantage. Their physique would not allow them to cope with German Infantry; still, there was a martial, determined air about them all which boded well for the future. The marines showed up best in every way. The riding and driving generally was indifferent, and altogether, with the exception of the corps d'élite, from the standpoint of smart turnout, the French have undoubtedly much to learn both from English and Germans. The latter, rough and serviceable as their uniforms and equipments are, appear to give some attention to setting up and making a good show. The French in such matters are very lax, not to say slovenly.

There is hard work ahead for Comdr. Davis, of the Montgomery. In accordance with the orders of Secretary Herbert, he left Mobile, Ala., with his vessel, for Truxillo, on Saturday last. The instructions which have been issued to him direct that he shall investigate the killing of an American named George W. Renton, at Brewer's Lagoon, near Truxillo, last March, and report to the Navy Department. When the report of his investigation is received the authorities will then determine upon the course to be pursued.

Colombia is engrossing the attention of the Naval authorities, as well as the whole Administration, just now. The condition in that country is extremely serious; and American interests are in grave danger. This is especially true of the Panama Railway, which the United States, under a provision of a treaty with New Granada, which has been continued by the Colombian Government, is compelled to protect. The advices received by the State and Navy Departments show that the revolution has spread over the entire State. The last despatch received was from Capt. Cromwell, of the Atlanta, on Tuesday last, stating that a band of revolutionists were landing at Bogas del Torro, and fearing that there might be a battle between it and the Government forces, the Secretary directed the Atlanta to go to that place at once. There is reason to believe that Rear Adm. Meade's fleet will be ordered to that vicinity within a few days. It is recalled that during the revolution of 1885 U. S. Marines were landed in Colon and Panama for the protection of property, and it is possible that a similar course may be pursued during the present trouble. Upon the west coast there is also trouble, and in order to protect the terminus of the railroad on the Pacific coast the Alert, which was at San Jose, Guatemala, has been ordered to Panama. She is expected to arrive there during the early part of next week, and will remain at that point until all danger is past. The Ranger is at Buenaventura, and it is possible that these two vessels will be supplemented by the Bennington just as soon as her machinery is put in good shape.

Mr. Gorman, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, informed his colleagues: "Senators on this side of the Chamber and Senators on the other side must face the fact that if certain measures finally become laws according to the votes which have been recorded in this body within the last two days and in the other branch within the last two weeks this will be the most expensive Congress which has ever assembled since the adoption of the Constitution. You will have appropriated, if the propositions for which you have voted are carried into law, more than \$520,000,000, greater than the appropriations which have ever been heretofore made, and you do that in the face of the declaration of the Treasury that your revenue will not reach the amount by \$120,000,000, if the estimates of the Secretary are correct." Mr. Blackburn—"And there is no river and harbor bill at this session." Mr. Gorman—"And there is no river and harbor bill at this session." Billion dollar Congresses appear to be coming into vogue. It is easy to preach economy to others; how hard it is to practice it for ourselves. Mr. Gorman uses these facts as an argument against giving Secretary Herbert the men he wants for the Navy, but as Mr. Aldrich said in reply: "The American people dislike extravagance, but I do not think they regard their Navy as an extravagant expenditure. I think there is no one subject upon which the American people are more united than in the policy of the upbuilding of the Navy of the United States."

Mr. Gorman and his committee refused also to give the money needed to provide guns for our auxiliary cruisers, though as ex-Secretary Chandler told him: "There can be no expenditure of Government money made for naval purposes that will give so quick a return as the expenditure of this \$500,000. The right to take the ships to-day is nothing. These four ships are

probably worth \$8,000,000, and by the expenditure of \$500,000 we can add \$8,500,000 worth of ships and guns to our Navy. But the power to take the ships when we have not the guns is a power of very little value. We have not a single gun which we can put on board one of these ships, unless we take it away from some ship of the Navy that is either completed or about to be completed. Of all the money for naval purposes that we can think of expending, the expenditure to get the batteries ready for four ships which we have already is the cheapest and most economical work that we can do in the direction of providing a navy for the country."

In the course of the debate during the closing hours of Congress upon the bill to pension Gen. John A. McClernand, which was passed, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., retired, said:

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Jones) says that in these last hours of the session we ought not to pass this bill. In my opinion, sir, we could not make a better use of a few minutes in the last hours of this session than to pass one or two good bills as a sort of atonement for the mischief we have done. (Laughter.)

The gentleman from Virginia objects to this bill because everybody is not pensioned. His logic is: Everybody is not pensioned; therefore, nobody should be pensioned. He objects to it because Gen. McClernand is not a pauper. Thank God he is not. (Applause.) His noble State of Illinois would not suffer him to live or to die in want. Nor should a grateful country listen to such objections. (Applause.)

Sir, I remember well the words of Lincoln about McClernand, in the dark and anxious days of 1861, when a Douglas came forward, when a Logan stepped to the front, when a Dix enrolled his name upon the glorious list. At that time Mr. Lincoln said to me—for in my humble way I had offered my services in the cause of the Union—"Sickles," he said, "these names lift a great burden from my shoulders. If this is to be a party war it can never succeed, but when men like Douglas and Logan and McClernand and Dix and others come forward from the ranks of the Democratic party and hold up my hands I thank God, for I feel that success is within our grasp." (Applause.)

Sir, when the name of a man like McClernand, with his glorious civil record, besides his brilliant and gallant service in the field—when such a man's name is presented here by his friends, a man who was a great leader of public opinion in this country, and who threw his whole heart and his whole influence into the scale of the Union—when an appeal in behalf of such a soldier is presented here, let it never be said in this Hall, which he once honored, that his services in the field shall be passed over without proper appreciation and respect. (Prolonged applause and cries of "Vote!" "Vote!")

The New York "Sun" calls attention to the fact that a committee of the National Academy of Sciences has lately completed a piece of work which is remarkable, if not wholly unique, as being practically legislation by the authority of science. With this body originated an act of Congress, approved last July, "to define and establish the units of electric measure," and to the Academy was entrusted the specification of details to make the law effective. This work was committed to a committee of seven, thus composed: Prof. H. A. Rowland, chairman, Johns Hopkins University; Gen. H. L. Abbot, U. S. Engineers; Prof. G. F. Barker, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. J. Trowbridge, Harvard University; Prof. C. S. Hastings, Yale University; Dr. C. Barus, Smithsonian Institution, Prof. A. A. Michelson, University of Chicago. Of this commission, which includes an officer of the Army, the "Sun" says:

"The members of the committee who performed this laborious service are among the very few men in the community and the comparatively small number of the whole world, who are competent by reason of special learning and scientific reputation and character, to discharge the unexampled trust assigned to them. All of the seven are men living on small professional salaries. The distinction which brings material wealth to men of corresponding rank in the law and in medicine, and wins a handsome pecuniary reward even in the Church, does not coin such gain for them. The gain they seek for themselves is the immaterial treasure of the scientific truths used by others in the practical accumulation of material wealth. They are among the highest heroes of modern times. They are entitled to the meed of honor and admiration which belongs alone to the great benefactors of humanity. These men wanted no such pay, and they ask for none, having gladly exercised the trust as an obligation to science; but all the same, they ought to be paid. Their pecuniary reward should be large, in order to be commensurate with the value of the service rendered, and the rarity and distinction of the character, reputation, ability, and acquirement requisite for its performance. The scale of pay not deemed excessive for the lawyers in the Behring Sea case is certainly not too high for them." All of this is true, and what is said is so obviously just that it should have weight, even with a Congress disposed to distribute its rewards to those who seek them rather than to those who most deserve them. During the coming summer one of these men, Gen. Henry L. Abbot, retires from an active service in the Army, during which he has won not only high honors as a soldier, but a reputation among men of science, which is indicated by his choice for the important and honorable duty here referred to. And in the very hour in which he receives this public recognition of his loyal and disinterested labors in the cause of science and human progress, he is declared by imperative law to be no longer entitled to even such poor measure of pecuniary returns as he has heretofore received. It would surely be becoming in Congress to act upon the excellent suggestion contained in the columns of our contemporary.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Col. William Falck, U. S. A., retired, is located at 514 Lake St., Elmira, N. Y.

Capt. G. L. Scott, 6th Cav., of Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, is spending March on leave.

Maj. J. H. Smith, 2d Inf., and Mrs. Smith, were expected to be in Rome, Italy, this week.

Capt. J. A. Buchanan, 11th Inf., has left Prescott, Ariz., on a few weeks' visit into Mexico.

Lieut. Albert Todd and C. H. Hunter, 1st Art., visited friends at Governor's Island on Feb. 28.

Lieut. E. H. Plummer, 10th Inf., on a six months' leave, is at 1,148 Eastern Ave., Joliet, Ill.

Lieut. A. E. Williams, 3d Cav., has, under recent orders, joined for duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Lieut. W. J. Snow, 1st Art., left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, March 4, on leave, to return in a week.

Lieut. Thos. M. Moody, 22d Inf., who is at Taylor Ridge, Ill., has had his leave extended two months.

Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, 17th Inf., visiting relatives at Little Rock, Ark., has had his leave extended one month.

Capt. J. W. Pope, Commandant of the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, has recovered from his recent illness.

Capt. W. A. Kobbe, 3d Art., left Fort Monroe March 1 on a seven days' leave, owing to the death of his mother.

Maj. J. H. Calef, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., March 7, from leave, and resumed command of the Post.

Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., 14th Inf., has arrived at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and entered upon duty at River-view Academy.

Maj. A. J. McGonigle, retired, residing at 2328 North Charles street, Baltimore, celebrated his 66th birthday on Monday, March 4.

Gen. Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., rejoined at Governor's Island early in the week from a trip to the south as far as New Orleans.

Mr. J. Bruce Morton, Chief Clerk at the Headquarters of the Army, has been elected National Commander of the Regular Army and Navy Union.

Maj. Chas. Henry Whipple, Paymaster U. S. A., has been transferred from the New York to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Capt. B. C. Lockwood, 22d Inf., lately on leave, assumed charge this week of the recruiting rendezvous at 110 Woodward St., Detroit, Mich.

Capt. Max Wesendorff, U. S. A., retired, whose residence is at Elizabeth, N. J., arrived in New York March 1 from Bremen on the steamship Ems.

Lieut. A. P. Buffington, 13th Inf., rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week from a short leave spent mainly in New York and at Governor's Island.

Gen. H. V. Boynton has prepared an excellent historical guide, with maps and illustrations, to the "National Military Park, Chickamauga-Chattanooga."

Col. C. C. Byrne, U. S. A., a recent arrival at Governor's Island, has been transferred from the Minnesota to the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Miss Agnes Winifred Jennings, daughter of the late Capt. Gilbert Silas Jennings, U. S. A., was married Feb. 19, at Jacksonville, to Mr. Alexander Cowley of De Land, Fla.

Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., left Atlanta, Ga., this week for Tallahassee, Fla., for a few weeks' duty with the Florida Militia, with whom he is very popular.

Lieuts. E. S. Benton and A. Campbell, 3d Art., at Key West Barracks this week on court martial duty, will each enjoy a seven days' leave before returning to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Mrs. E. C. Bainbridge, Mrs. C. C. MacConnell and Mrs. F. H. Handbury were the patronesses of a german recently given at the Valencia, St. Augustine. Lieut. Menohor led the german.

Lieut. G. G. Heiner, 4th Art., has taken charge, by direction of Col. Closson, of the primary and advanced classes of the Post School, at Washington Barracks, a model institution of its class.

Gen. E. C. Mason, Colonel 3d Inf., will read a paper entitled "Through the Wilderness to the Bloody Angle" at a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion, to be held in St. Paul on March 12.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles left Governor's Island March 6 to inspect some of the southern Posts in the Department of the East, this being his first opportunity to leave since he assumed command in November last.

Capt. W. C. Gorgas, Assistant Surgeon, will rejoin next week at Fort Barrancas, Fla., from a trip to New Orleans, for duty as member of the board at Jackson Barracks, to examine appointees to the U. S. Military Academy.

The citizens of Lancaster, Ohio, the native town of Gen. W. T. Sherman, have determined to erect a suitable monument to his memory. Gov. McKinley and other prominent officials and business men are interested. The efforts are not to be confined to Ohio.

Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, Jr., 2d Art., a recent arrival at Fort Trumbull, Conn., has taken over the duties of Post Adjutant, Post Treasurer, Post Signal and Ordnance Officer, and Superintendent of Post Schools.

Word comes from Rome, Italy, that Lieut. Alfredo Cappellini, of the Italian Navy, nephew of the hero who, at the battle of Lissa, in 1866, rather than surrender to the Austrians, blew up the man-of-war Palestro, which he commanded, is engaged to Miss Nancy Williams Hurst, of Baltimore.

At a recent muster at Fort Taylor, Fla., by the Ord. Sergt. Jeremiah Weaver, Garrison No. 115, R. A. and N. U., Dr. J. Y. Porter, of Key West, attending physician at Key West Barracks for many years, was unanimously elected an honorary member as a tribute to his untiring devotion to the U. S. troops during the epidemic of dengue fever during the summer of 1894.

A despatch from Chicago states that Percy G. Chamberlain, a retired Captain of the British Army, shot and killed himself at his residence, 657 La Salle Ave., on March 2. He left a letter addressed "To the Coroner, or Whomever It May Concern," in which he said that he had no other motive for the act than "a most complete tiredness;" that he had lived too long, and was now very tired.

The death of Gen. Joseph B. Carr creates the third vacancy in the New York State Gettysburg Commission within a year. Gen. Slocum having died last March, and Adj. Gen. Porter in December last. Of the Brigade Commanders of the Third Corps present at Gettysburg, only Gens. De Trobriand, J. H. Hobart Ward and William J. Sewell, with Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the Commander, survive.

Maj. J. H. Calef, U. S. A., Commandant of Fort Trumbull, Conn., left there March 1 to be absent for a week.

Maj. W. M. Wallace, 2d Cav., visiting at 1624 Washington Ave., Denver, Col., has had his leave extended two months.

Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook, 7th Cav., on duty at West Point, N. Y., arrived in New York from England March 2, on the steamship New York.

Col. R. E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf., who is spending a leave on the Pacific coast, is reported much improved in health by "the glorious climate of California."

Lieut. A. T. Dean, 4th Cav., on leave since December last, and visiting at 1736 I St., N. W., Washington, D. C., has received a fortnight's extension.

Wednesday of this week was the anniversary of the birth of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A., a fact duly remembered by many of the living comrades of the dead hero.

Col. J. S. Poland, 17th Inf., has made to the A. G. O. a detailed report of preliminary careful trials at Columbus Barracks of a proposed manual for the Krag-Jorgensen.

Capt. J. G. Ballance, 22d Inf., on leave at Peoria, Ill., has suffered a bereavement in the death of his sister, Mrs. Lillie Ballance Rice, which occurred at Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 17.

J. W. McAndrews, 21st Inf., having rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., from detached service at Fort Leavenworth, has resumed charge of the General Mess and Post Exchange.

Maj. J. V. Lauderdale, Surgeon U. S. A., on leave, and lately visiting at 799 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y., is expected shortly at Fort Omaha, Neb., to assume the duties of Post Surgeon.

Lieut. S. E. Sparrow, 21st Inf., has been doing Adjutant's duty at Plattsburgh Barracks recently, during the illness of Adj. C. M. Traut. It is a duty he is very familiar with and expert at.

Lieut. J. B. Schindel, under his recent transfer from the Artillery to the Infantry, will remain on duty with the 6th Inf.—his father's regiment—at Fort Thomas, Ky. He lost a year's rank by the transfer.

Maj. C. W. Miner, 6th Inf., has arrived at Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty, and taken command, by direction of Col. Cochran, of the 1st Batt. of his regiment, composed of Companies G, D, E and F.

Capt. W. M. Waterbury, 13th Inf., of Fort Niagara, N. Y., is expected at Fort Leavenworth next week to be examined for promotion to Major, now not far off, as he stands eighth on the list of Captains of Infantry.

The total membership of the Loyal Legion Jan. 31, 1895, was 8,606, showing a net gain from the previous report of 128. The popularity of the order is on the increase in all sections where commanderies have been organized.

Capt. Philip H. Reade, U. S. A., at a recent meeting in Chicago of the Illinois Branch of the Society of Colonial Wars, submitted a resolution advocating the passage of a law by Congress to prohibit the desecration of the U. S. flag. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Joint Library Committee of the House and Senate has decided by a unanimous vote to reject the statue of Gen. Grant presented some weeks ago to the Government by the Grand Army of the Republic. It was charged that the statue was not a correct representation of Gen. Grant.

Maj. James Jackson, 2d Cav., on duty with the Oregon Militia, at Portland, responded to the toast: "Patriotic Societies the Conservators of National Sentiment" at the banquet, Feb. 22, of the Oregon and Washington Society Sons of the American Revolution, and presented a thoughtful and scholarly address. Col. T. M. Anderson, 14th Inf., President of the society, presided, and was very happy in his introduction of the various toasts.

Col. Theo. Schwan, Acting Inspector General, in a recent report of inspection of Fort Keogh, says: "The Chaplain, Rev. I. Newton Ritner, a Baptist, enjoys the good will and confidence of the garrison in a marked degree. All the officers speak in high praise of him and of the work he accomplishes among the men. He is not only very earnest, zealous and energetic, but possesses great tact, and endeavors to overcome difficulties which confront him by such means as are at hand."

Gen. Thos. H. Hubbard has been elected President of the Society of the 19th Army Corps, which recently held its annual meeting in New York. Lieut. Loyal Faragut, formerly of the Regular Army, is one of the Vice-Presidents. We have a pleasant remembrance of Gen. Hubbard in Savannah in the summer of 1865, he being then Colonel of the 30th Maine Vols. He resigned July 23, 1865, and was succeeded by Royal E. Whitman, now Lieutenant U. S. A., retired, residing in Washington, D. C.

A San Antonio correspondent describing the Department Headquarters and Military Post there, the many changes since the Mexican War in troops, personnel, etc., says: "The present distinguished Gen. Frank Wheaton is a worthy successor to all the noble men who have commanded at San Antonio; his kind heart and courtesy, par excellence, have endeared him to the people among whom he has come to dwell, and we sincerely trust that the rumors circulated about the removal of Department Headquarters to New Orleans has no foundation, and that it will be long before a change has to be recorded."

The Rev. Sherman Coolidge, an Indian, and a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, to whom we have heretofore referred in the Journal, preached in the Church of the Holy Apostle, New York, on Sunday, March 3. While a boy he attracted the attention of Capt. (then Lieut.) Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Inf. This officer and his wife had the boy educated in the east, and afterward he studied in Fairbairn, under Bishop Whipple's care. Now he is a priest among the Arapahoes, in Wyoming, under the jurisdiction of Bishop Talbot, with whom he is traveling. He took the name of Sherman from the famous General, and his benefactors gave him their own as a family name.

The event of the season at Fort D. A. Russell was the ball given by the officers of the Post in January. The old Headquarters, under the supervision of Capt. Chubb and a corps of assistants, was transformed into a real ballroom of magnificent splendor. Capt. and Mrs. Chubb entertained the officers and ladies of the Post and a number of friends from Cheyenne, the 14th, at the Post Hall. Lieut. Godfrey, Medical Department, is on temporary duty at Fort Omaha. Capt. Wilson, of the 8th, leaves soon for the Shoshone Indian Reservation. Lieut. Bell, 8th Inf., is in command of the detachment at Camp Pilot, Butte, this month. A new detachment goes out the first of every month. Capt. Corliss, 8th, is able to be out after a severe illness. Col. Van Horn is confined to his quarters with rheumatism.

Lieut. M. K. Barroll 2d Artillery left Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., March 5, on leave, to return in a week.

Lieut. E. I. Butts, 1st Infantry, on leave, is at present a guest at the Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.

Lieut. F. H. Tyler, U. S. N., reported at the Navy Yard, N. Y., this week with a draft of four men from Norfolk.

Capt. E. B. Savage, 8th Inf., on leave from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, since November last, is at Hot Springs, Ark.

Capt. S. A. Wolf, 4th Infantry, and Mrs. Wolf, have rejoined at Fort Sherman, Idaho, from a visit to Middletown, Pa.

Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N., has transferred to the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion from the California Commandery.

Among recent visitors at Fort Myer, Va., are Gen. E. A. Carr, retired, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the author, who is "takin' notes" in and near Washington, D. C.

Lieut. David Price, 1st Artillery, has assumed supervision of the post gardens at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. No inconsiderable duty, owing to the extent of the reservation.

Capt. B. A. Byrne, 6th Infantry, on leave in the South and recently at Atlanta, Ga., since early in February, is expected to rejoin at Fort Thomas, Ky., early in April.

Asst. Surg. Chas. P. Kindleberger, U. S. N., left the Navy Yard, New York, on March 5, en route for his new station, Norfolk, Va., where he has been assigned to duty under recent orders.

Lieut. Vreeland, U. S. Naval Attaché to our Embassies in Germany and Italy, is to pay a visit to the principal marine arsenals of Italy, and afterwards attend the opening of the Baltic and North Sea Canal.

The alleged matrimonial and financial troubles of the Count and Countess Divonne have occupied a portion of the daily press this week. The Count is in Paris, the Countess in New York, and Mrs. Audenried in Florida.

Capt. Paul Clendenin, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., has been called from Fort Warren, Mass., to Onondaga, Ill., by the very serious illness of his father, Col. D. R. Clendenin, retired, whose condition at latest accounts was critical.

Among Army officers visiting in New York recently are Lieut. W. A. Holbrook, Lieut. A. P. Buffington, Capt. J. N. Allison, Lieut. J. Conklin, Jr., Grand Hotel; Lieut. J. F. Kreps, Continental; Col. J. W. Closs, Prof. E. W. Bass, Murray Hill; Col. C. C. Byrne, Westminster.

Capt. Eardley Wilmot, British Navy, who will be remembered as the author of a work on the development of navies, is engaged on a new volume of Lord Brassey's "British Navy," a series brought out some ten or twelve years ago, but which ceased on the production of the now well known annual.

The Minnesota Legislature, on March 1, by a unanimous vote, adopted a joint resolution asking President Cleveland to appoint Brevet Brig. Gen. Edwin C. Mason, Colonel 3d Infantry, commandant at Fort Snelling, to the vacancy for a Brigadier General. Col. Mason received his brevet for gallantry in the Modoc War, and as he retires in July, it is desired that he may do so with the full rank of Brigadier General.

President Cleveland, accompanied by Major R. M. O'Reilly, his physician; Commander George De F. Wilde, Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, and Commander Benjamin P. Lambertson, Inspector of lighthouse district, left Washington, D. C., March 5, for a short trip on the lighthouse tender Violet, which is to make her regular tour of inspection in the lighthouse district, including the sounds of North Carolina.

The Gen. J. C. Kelson garrison, No. 30, R. A. and N. U., held its fourth annual ball at Fort Hill Feb. 22. The grand march was led by Comrade Smart and Miss Flora Agnew and Maj. and Mrs. Wessells. Capt. and Mrs. Burbank, Capt. and Mrs. Duggan, Capt. and Mrs. Seyburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Bullard, Lieut. and Mrs. Durfee, Lieut. Sigworth and wife, and Lieut. Stephens and Miss Kellogg were among the guests, numbering over 250 persons.

Col. Waring, Street Commissioner of New York, has appointed Capt. Frank D. Garrety, U. S. A., retired, Assistant Inspector in the Street Cleaning Department. We are glad to hear of the old veteran's appointment. We know him to be a good and faithful officer in the past, and that he will perform his new duties to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioner, we have not the least doubt. Capt. Garrety was retired on Feb. 4, 1893, after thirty-two years' continuous service.

Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A., retired, lectured at the Academy of Sciences, Baltimore, Md., March 4, on "Life on the Frontier." "This subject," says the Baltimore "Sun," "was one which he is ably qualified to discuss, many years of his life having been spent on the outposts of civilization in the United States among the Indians. The General has lived in Baltimore and Washington since his retirement from the Army, and has many friends here. He married Miss Fannie Moale, daughter of the late Samuel Moale, of this city."

Comdr. J. J. Brice, U. S. N., who was retired on Feb. 1, 1895, after a long and honorable service which began in 1859, and over seventeen years of which was spent at sea, was the recipient of a well deserved compliment from the retiring board, which was included in its report. This compliment was in reference to his conduct on the grounding of the U. S. S. Adams last summer in the Bering Sea, which was as follows: "The board desires to express its appreciation of the action of Comdr. John J. Brice, U. S. N., in declining to accept the exemption from duty caused by his being on the sick list at the time his ship was in danger, and of his assuming command while in a physical condition which resulted in permanently impairing his health."

The March number of the "Journal of the Military Service Institution" gives ample evidence of the careful and arduous work of its editor, Lieut. J. C. Bush. Capt. E. A. Ellis' article, "Discipline in the United States Army," the last prize essay, is given; Lieut. C. De W. Wilcox, 2d Artillery, contributes "Preliminary Examination, West Point;" Capt. Kingman, "From the Great Lakes to the Ocean;" Capt. J. E. Pilcher, M. D., "Physical Training in the Military Service;" Lieut. C. R. Noyes, Adjutant 9th Infantry, "The Infantry Drill Regulations, Systemized and Simplified," and there is a contribution, "The Royal Artillery College at Woolwich." Under the head of "Reprints and Translations" and "Military Notes" are some excellent professional subjects, discussions, etc., and the last annual report of the condition, etc., of the Institution are given. The historical sketches are: "The Inspector General's Department," by Maj. J. P. Sanger, I. G., and "The 2d Infantry," by the Adjutant of the regiment, Lieut. W. M. Wright.

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P. A. Engr. Geo. B. Ransom, U. S. N., has reported at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., as the relief of Chief Engr. W. H. Nauman.

Capt. J. W. Congdon, of the U. S. R. M., and wife, on March 4 were the guests of his son-in-law, Mr. Frank L. Powell, of Newport, R. I.

Ensign C. A. Brand, U. S. N., has reported for duty on the U. S. S. Franklin at Norfolk, Va. He was recently on leave at Colchester, Conn.

Naval Cadet Takasaki, a Japanese student who for the past three years has been at the Naval Academy, has resigned his cadetship, and will shortly leave for Japan to enter the Japanese Navy. He has been furnished with a certificate showing that his standing at the academy has been very satisfactory.

The following officers of the Navy were detailed at G. C. M. at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., on March 4: Comdr. W. T. Burwell, president; Lieut. J. A. Lejeune, U. S. M. C., judge advocate, and the following members: Lieuts. C. J. Curtis, A. P. Osborne, N. E. Niles Quinn, Ensigns C. S. Stranworth and C. A. Brand.

Mr. Richard Hutton, son of the late Frank Hutton, ex-postmaster General, who was nominated last week as assistant paymaster in the Navy, has been receiving the congratulations of his friends over his appointment. Mr. Hutton has recently completed a course of study at Princeton College. He enjoys the excellent reputation, and his friends are expecting that he will make a brilliant record on his examination.

It has been stated that Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Adams, U. S. N., at present on duty at the Navy Yard, New York, was to be Executive Officer of the Amphitrite, which is incorrect. Lieut. Comdr. Adams only went on shore duty last August from sea duty with Adm. Irwin in Japan and Honolulu, and previous to that in the Behring Sea on the Adams, and all told has been over eighteen years' sea service. Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Adams, who is at present on duty at the Naval Academy, is the officer stated for the position of Executive of the Amphitrite.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Rights Association, held Feb. 24, 1895, the following resolution was adopted: "We desire to express our strong approval of the humane and efficient efforts exerted by Capt. Constant Williams, U. S. A., Acting Agent of the Navajo Indians, for the relief of destitution and suffering among this deserving but unfortunate people, who, through no fault of their own, are reduced to such extreme need as to become proper subjects for aid, both from the Government and the charitable public. We highly commend Capt. Williams' action in providing at his own risk 10,000 pounds of flour for the relief of the Navajos—an obligation subsequently assumed by the Government—and we assure him of our desire to co-operate with him to the extent of our power so long as the present emergency continues."

The remains of the late Mrs. Lowry, wife of Lieut. O. W. Lowry, U. S. N., who died at Freiburg, Germany, Feb. 8, were interred in Lorraine Cemetery, Baltimore, on Feb. 27. A correspondent, referring to the deceased lady, writes: "Mrs. Lowry was a native of Baltimore. She was a beautiful singer and a skilled pianiste and linguist, having been graduated with honor from the Conservatory in Stuttgart in 1872, after which she studied singing under Mme. Marchesi for three years at the Royal Conservatory in Vienna, and for the four years following under the elder Lamperti, in Milan. She was considered to be one of the latter's finest scholars, and she looked forward to a fine career as an operatic star. Her health suddenly gave way, and although she sang many times for charity, she reluctantly gave up her career. In October, 1879, she was married to Lieut. Lowry, in Nice, France. For many years she was almost a constant sufferer, having made three trips to the same hospital for treatment. She leaves a valuable collection of music, which will be donated to some suitable institution in her native city."

The Annapolis correspondent of the "New York Times" says: "One of the pleasant things of the melancholy drama of the semi-annual was that the second class, the juniors of the institution, did not have a single hopelessly deficient member. This class has made a very creditable record in another respect, and is known as the gallant class, having won this distinction when, as the third class, on St. Valentine's Day, 1894, it presented every married lady in the yard with a bouquet of violets. The honor man of the class is Cadet Robert H. Robinson, of Ohio, a modest, unassuming youth of great intellectual powers, marvelously developed along the line of mathematics. This is an unusual honor, to stand at the head of the only class in the academy this year that had no hopeless members. Severe is the punishment meted out to Cadets caught using intoxicating drinks, and to those who supply them to the delinquents. If the sailor keeps a store, the cadets are stopped from making any purchases there, and when the County Court meets in Annapolis, the offending cadets are sent before the Grand Jury to indict the merchant. Some years ago a cadet felt that he would violate his honor if he told on the man who accommodated him. A few days in jail and the arguments of his friends convinced him it was no use to kick against the pricks. The additional dozen naval cadets to enter the Naval Academy under the recent bill to allow the Congressional appointments, where the Secretary of the Navy had appointed in their stead, will report for examination in May next."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

U. S. F. S. SAN FRANCISCO, 2d Rate,

Algiers, Algeria, Feb. 18, 1895.

On the evening of Feb. 15, William Webb, Carpenter's Mate, second class, of this ship, was transferred to the U. S. S. Chicago, to be conveyed home, he having been condemned by a Board of Medical Survey. Soon after being transferred he died, the primary cause of his death being old age, he being over 78 years old. Mr. Webb served in the U. S. S. Congress from 1840 to 1843, and again in the U. S. S. Mississippi from 1846 to 1849, and during the War of the Rebellion in the U. S. S. Savannah, his naval service, all told, being something over twenty-seven years. The funeral services were held on the afternoon of the 16th on board of the Chicago, Chaplain Shearman, officiating. The service at the grave was read by Chaplain Boorum, of the San Francisco. A suitable escort, under the command of Ensign McCormick, was landed. The French authorities also sent an escort to accompany the body to the grave. Mr. Webb was an African, and he was buried in African soil, after many years' service in his adopted country.

At 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the Chicago, the Admiral's flag was hauled down, and the homeward bound pennant, 365 feet long, was broken at the main mast-head of the Chicago.

The Admiral and his personal staff, Lieut. J. A. H. Nickels, Flag Lieutenant, and Lieut. York Noel, Flag Secretary, came aboard of the San Francisco. The Admiral was received at the gangway by the Captain and officers in dress uniform, his flag was hoisted, and a salute of thirteen guns fired to it. The officers of the ship were then presented to the Admiral.

The officers now attached to the ship are the Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral W. A. Kirkland and personal staff, Lieuts. Nickels and Noel; Capt. E. M. Shepard, Lieut. Comdr. T. C. McLean, Lieuts. Aaron Ward, Alfred Reynolds, A. C. Hodgson and W. J. Sears; Ensigns R. L. Russell, J. L. Latimer, H. A. Evans, J. F. Hines, and B. B. McCormick; Naval Cadets Raymond Stone, Ridley McLean, C. F. Snow, Roscoe Spear, R. C. Bulmer, and J. M. Reeves; Medical Inspector H. J. Babin, P. A. Surg. H. N. T. Harris; Asst. Surg. C. E. Riggs, Paymaster Joseph Foster, Chief Engr. G. M. L. MacCarty, P. A. Engr. W. M. McFarland, Asst. Engr. C. B. Price, Asst. Engr. M. E. Reed, Chaplain S. D. Boorum, Capt. (U. S. M. C.) A. C. Kelton, Gunner W. G. Moore, Carpenter E. M. Smith, Boatwain P. H. Burns, and Pay Clerk J. E. Colcord.

At 3 o'clock several of the Admiral's friends came off to the ship to pay their respects to the Admiral on his new flagship. From 4:30 to 5:30 o'clock the band played, and the spar deck was utilized as a ballroom. Among those present were Mr. Godfrey and Miss Neeser, of New York; Mrs. Clover, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Clover, of the Chicago; Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Lieut. Reynolds, of the San Francisco; Mrs. Phelps, Miss Phelps, and Miss Bennett, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Miss James, of the yacht Chevy Chase, and Mr. and Mrs. Garvey, of New York.

The San Francisco will sail on Wednesday for Alexandria. The Chicago will sail on the same day for New York. Lieut. Noel will not accompany the San Francisco, but has been granted leave, and will remain in Algiers until Mrs. Noel entirely recovers from her illness.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PLATTSBURGH BARRACKS.

One of the pleasantest and most successful entertainments of the season was that given by the bachelor officers Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, at the Administration Building. The decorations were elaborate and effective. The large hall and stairways leading to the ballroom were a forest of pine and fir, while the ball room was brilliant with flags, bunting, colors, arms, and military insignia generally. Mrs. Truitt and Mrs. Brooke received the guests, of whom there were nearly 100 from the Post and town. Dancing was indulged in till midnight, when a supper was served in the large reading room, which was profusely adorned with palms and banks of blooming plants. After supper the cotillon was danced, Lieut. Spurgin and Miss Lyster leading. The favor tables were presided over by Mrs. Jewett and Mrs. Lyster. The favors were unique and pretty.

Mrs. Pond entertained the ladies of the Post at a progressive high five party on Monday afternoon.

Dr. and Mrs. Ives gave two handsome dinner parties during the week.

Capt. and Mrs. Ebstein gave an anagram party on Friday evening of last week in honor of Miss Wilkeson, of Youngstown.

Lieut. McAndrew, having passed his examination at Fort Leavenworth, has returned to the Post, bringing his family with him.

Mrs. Stone entertains the Ladies' High Five Club this week.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MISSOULA, MONT.

I send here the cast of characters in a play recently enacted with great approval at Fort Missoula:

Mr. Simon Lullaby, Lieut. James A. Moss; Mrs. Letitia Lullaby, Mrs. C. A. Duval; march, "Duke Albert," Schneider; recitation, "The Psalm of Life," Mr. J. C. Blake, Part II. Waltzes, "Beautiful Dream," Harth, Betsy Baker, or Too Attentive by Half; a farce in one act, Cast of Characters: Mr. Marquette Mouser, Lieut. E. A. Edwards; Mr. Crummy, Lieut. S. P. Lyon; Mrs. Mouser, Mrs. E. A. Edwards; Betsy Baker, Miss Mary B. Devoil. Dancing. From the time she awoke with Penderennis in her hand to the time Simon spoke the "tag," Mrs. Devoil completely captivated the audience, and added fresh laurels to her local reputation as an actress of no mean ability. Lieut. Edwards has evidently missed his calling. His rendition of Mouser would credit to a professional actor. He had the audience with him from beginning to end; when he laughed his audience laughed; when he cried his audience cried. Miss Devoil acted with a native grace that would do credit to a much more pretentious stage than the Fort Missoula stage, while Mrs. Edwards displayed a degree of histrionic talent possessed by very few amateurs. Lieuts. Moss and Lyon handled their parts with ease, skill and force.

Mr. Blake who has for many years enjoyed quite a reputation as an actor and an elocutionist, recited "The Psalm of Life" admirably well, and in response to a prolonged encore, recited "Spartacus to the Gladiators." The programmes were very neat and artistic. The letters were printed in blue, on white egg-shell paper, thus representing the infantry colors, while on the cover was a very pretty cut of an eagle, drum and flags.

Besides nearly all the garrison, quite a number of persons from Missoula were present. Dancing was indulged in until 12 o'clock, when the orchestra played "Home, Sweet Home."

Maj. McKibben went to Helena last Wednesday, returning Saturday. Misses Devoil and Kitzius and Capt. Andrews, Lieuts. Devoil, Moss and Lyon attended the club dance given in Missoula last Friday night.

Now that lent has set in, there is quite a lull in the social whirlwind that has been agitating the garrison for the last two months. This winter has been unusually gay, not a single week passing without one or more social events—dinners, hops, parties, concerts, sleigh rides, theater parties and private theatricals, following one another in rapid succession.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

March 1, 1895.

The friends of Lieut. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer will be pleased to hear of the birth of a girl baby, who made her appearance on Friday, Feb. 22. The little tot and mother are doing well.

The recently organized debating society of Fort Douglas held its weekly meeting Tuesday evening last. The constitution and by-laws adopted at the previous meeting were reread and an amendment offered which was adopted. The evening session then opened with a spirited debate between Sergt. Lutz, F. Co., and Private Angel, of A. Co., the subject being "The China-Japan War." At the suggestion of the chairman of the executive committee the following program for the next meeting was arranged: Essays—"Opening Causes of the Civil War," Bruce Palmer (son of Capt. G. Palmer); "Influence of Education upon the Juvenile Mind," Frank Whittall (son of Capt. Whittall); recitation, Private Wild, B. Co.; recitation, Paul H. Judy, E. Co. The meeting was largely attended.

A theater party was organized by Lieut. Wright during the past week, among the officers and ladies of the post to attend the initial performance of "Our Regiment" at the Salt Lake Opera House.

The application of Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner, 16th Inf., to transfer as 2d Lieutenant to the artillery arm of the service has been confirmed by the President. In leaving Fort Douglas, Lieut. Gardner will carry with him the supreme

good-will and respect of the officers and men of the 16th. Being no "stickler" on unnecessary ceremony, he has succeeded in gaining the true regard of his fellow-officers and men.

Another West Point graduate and ex-Army officer has been honored by the Governor of Utah Territory, Richard W. Young, lawyer, journalist and formerly Lieutenant, 5th U. S. Art., has been commissioned Brigadier General, commanding the 1st Brigade, National Guard, Utah. Gen. R. W. Young is a grandson of the famous apostle of Mormonism and early settler of Utah. Born in Salt Lake City in 1858, he received his early education in the district school, and later attended at the University of Utah. In 1872 he entered the employ of the Utah Central Railroad, and in 1876 was engaged as assistant architect, working on the Mormon Temple, then in course of construction in Salt Lake City. While agent of the Utah & Northern Railroad in 1878 he was appointed to the West Point Military Academy; four years later he graduated and was assigned to the 5th U. S. Artillery on Governor's Island, N. Y. H. He graduated from the Columbia Law School while East, and in 1885 secured an appointment as Judge Advocate on the staff of Gen. Hancock. In 1886 he was transferred to the light battery contingent stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah. Since his resignation from the U. S. Army in 1888, he has practiced law in Salt Lake City, served as a member of the Common Council, Vice-President of the Board of Education, Salt Lake City, and author of the book "Mobs and the Military." His appointment has been heartily indorsed by the best citizens of the Territory, and cannot fail to be of incalculable benefit to the National Guard. He will continue in charge of the Salt Lake "Herald," a position he has filled with ability since April, 1894.

Gov. West, U. T., has appointed D. H. Perry, Ogden, Utah, Aide-de-Camp, with rank of lieutenant colonel, on Monday, Feb. 25.

Several musicians, members of the Musicians' Association, enlisted in the 1st Infantry Regiment of U. N. G. on Monday, 25th ult.

The grave-piece of Gen. P. E. Connor, late commandant at Fort Douglas, is a mute yet eloquent reminder of the thorough worth and simplicity of this great soldier. It presents a striking contrast when the grave of a private soldier opposite, is seen to be more fully remembered, having a handsomely government-dressed stone to record the sacred dust.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

Schofield Hall, which has done duty as a section room since the demolition of the old Academic Building, was again utilized for dancing last Tuesday evening, the officers' hop having been held there. The hall has been repainted and redecorated, the prevailing tint employed being red. A raised platform for the musicians has been placed in one corner, the object of this alteration being to afford more space for dancing. The hop was well attended.

The usual service will be held at the Soldiers' Chapel during lent. The Roman Catholic services, held on Wednesday evenings, will be conducted by the clergyman in charge of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Highland Falls, assisted by visiting priests. On Thursday evenings Rev. Dr. Thomas, of the P. E. Church of the Holy Innocents at Highland Falls, will conduct services in the same building at 7:45.

Rev. Father O'Keefe, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, who has been suffering with the grip, is recuperating in the South.

Lieut. William Weigel, Asst. Quartermaster, who has recently recovered from a severe attack of the same malady, has been granted one month's leave of absence.

A cadet hop, which was well attended for the season, was held on Saturday evening. Miss Wise, daughter of Hon. John S. Wise, and Miss Crossman, of Tarrytown, were among the visitors present.

Mrs. John P. Wisser, a guest of Mrs. Tillman; Miss Butler, sister of Lieut. Butler; Lieut. J. T. Dean, 3d Inf.; Lieut. E. Saville, 5th Inf.; Mr. J. W. Hinkley, of Poughkeepsie, chairman of the Democratic State Convention whose son, Cadet Hinkley, is a member of the second class, have been among recent visitors at the post.

The annual presentation of books to members of the graduating class by the Ladies' Union Mission School Association, under the auspices of the American Tract Society, will be made this year on Thursday, March 14. The address on the occasion will be delivered by Rev. Dr. McArthur, of New York.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SNELLING.

Gen. and Mrs. Mason are entertaining Miss Benson and Miss Buck, of Lake City.

The "bal poudre" given by the officers and ladies of the garrison on Tuesday last was an unusually pleasant party. The large hop room was daintily decorated, and the bedecked and painted couples tripped gaily by to the "deux temps" so excellently rendered by the 3d Infantry band. The only thing lacking to make the scene equal to the ballrooms of olden times was the absence of the court costumes of the men. Besides the officers and ladies of the garrison, there were to be seen the following: Col. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Stowell, Mr. and Mrs. Hale, Dr. and Mrs. Tilton, Dr. and Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Eggleston, Misses Pope, Kaiman, Gussie Pope, Day Horn, Stickney, Haas, Clark, Pierce, Moore, Cliftenden, Hall, Simpson, of St. Paul; Misses Goldsamer, Peery, Van Cleave, Lovejoy, Edith Lovejoy, Mr. and Mrs. Van Cleave, Mr. and Mrs. Christian, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, of Minneapolis; Messrs. Von Schaf, Hoppin, Stone, Steward, Reed, Burns, Farnham, Clay, Denegre, Horn, Dunn, Messrs. Heffelfinger, Pillsbury, Van Cleave, Allen, Miss Buck and Miss Benson, of Lake City.

Capt. and Mrs. Hannay entertained Mrs. Van Cleave, Mr. and Mrs. Christian, Miss Van Cleave, Mr. George Van Cleave was the guest of Mrs. McKee. Mr. Barker entertained Mr. Allen, of Minneapolis.

Lieut. Morford read an essay on "Military Supplies" at the post lyceum.

Dr. Shaw, the new physician, has arrived at the post and is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Howard.

The Friday night concert was quite a pleasant one. Mr. and Mrs. Hale with their guests, the Misses Smith, were out from St. Paul.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BLISS, TEX.

Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt arrived in El Paso this week and came out to the post in a special car, where he spent the night. An informal reception was given him by the officers and ladies. The next morning, after reviewing the troops, he departed over the Southern Pacific for San Francisco to take command of the Department of California.

We regret to learn of the serious illness of Miss Kate Hague, daughter of one of El Paso's prominent lawyers, and fiancée of Lieut. Howard Laubach, 23d Inf., formerly stationed at old Fort Bliss. Miss Hague, at last accounts, was not expected to recover, and is at present at an Eastern hospital. Much sympathy is expressed for Lieut. Laubach, as he was to have been married in the springtime.

At the last hop, of which there have been several given to the El Paso Social Club by the officers, a very pretty waltz was played, composed by Col. Parker, who is quite a musician. Now that lent has come the parties and hops have all been stopped, to the chagrin of the town people, who were just beginning to appreciate a good supper, the best of floors, and Army band and the brilliance of "brass buttons," so dear to the average fair sex.

A SPLENDID FLEET FOR KIEL.

To the Editor of the Herald:

It would be an honor to see America represented at Kiel with our fleet as follows: COLUMBIA, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW YORK, CINCINNATI, ATLANTA, RALEIGH, MARLBOROUGH, SAN FRANCISCO, MONTGOMERY, MARLBOROUGH, ATLANTA, ATLANTA.

Secretary Herbert's decision is a very poor one, and would be the laughing stock of Europeans and of Americans living abroad. Germany is a first-class power of the world. I hope we shall see these nine war vessels sent to Kiel.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y

G. O. 3, March 1, 1895, Department Platte. Publishes instructions for the department recruiting service, under the superintendence of the A. A. G.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payments of troops in the Dept. of Mo. for the muster of Feb. 28: Lieut. Col. George W. Candee, Chief Paymaster, at Fort Sheridan, Rock Island Arsenal and Indianapolis Arsenal; Maj. Geo. W. Baird, Paymaster, at Fort Thomas, Columbus Barracks, Forts Wayne, Mackinac and Brady; Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster, at Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, and Forts Leavenworth, Riley, Reno and Still, and any troops from two last-named posts in the field; Maj. Charles McClure, Paymaster, at Jefferson Barracks and St. Louis Powder Depot (S. O. 20, Feb. 23, D. M.).

Maj. Theodore Schwan, A. A. G., Acting Insp. Gen., will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and inspect the money accounts of the A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at that post (S. O. 25, Feb. 25, D. M.).

The leave for eight days granted to Lieut. Col. George E. Glenn, Deputy P. M. G., is extended eight days (S. O. 27, Feb. 21, D. M.).

Maj. John V. Lauderdale, Surgeon, is relieved from duty in the Department of the East, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave granted him by par. 2, S. O. 253, 1894, H. Q. A. (S. O. 51, March 1, D. E.).

Maj. Theodore Schwan, A. A. G., Acting Insp. Gen., will proceed to Stillwater, Minn., on inspection service in connection with the military prisoners confined in the Minnesota State Penitentiary. He will also inspect the recruiting rendezvous in Minneapolis, Minn. (S. O. 25, Feb. 18, D. M.).

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Wederson, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (S. O. 9, Feb. 13, D. M.).

The troops in the Department of Colorado will be paid to include the muster of Feb. 28, 1895, as follows: By Lieut. Col. J. P. Canby, Deputy P. M. Gen., at Fort Logan, Colo.; by Maj. G. F. Robinson, Paymaster, at Forts Douglas and Du Chesse, Utah; by Maj. J. S. Witcher, Paymaster, at Forts Bayard, N. M.; Grant, San Carlos and Huachuca, Ariz.; by Maj. J. P. Baker, Paymaster, at Fort Wingate, N. M.; Apache and Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 10, Feb. 18, D. M.).

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payments due Feb. 28, 1895, in Department of Columbia: Maj. Frank Cox, Paymaster, at Vancouver Barracks and Fort Canby, Wash.; Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Paymaster, at Forts Walla Walla and Spokane, Wash.; Fort Sherman and Boise Barracks, Idaho (S. O. 23, Feb. 26, D. M.).

Sergt. Walter L. Clarke, Signal Corps, will proceed to Governor's Island, New York, for duty (S. O. 22, Feb. 27, D. M.).

Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M., will turn over eight arm racks to Lieut. A. Slaker, A. O. O. (O. 30, Davids Island, Feb. 27).

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. W. C. Gorgas, A. S., to take effect on adjournment of Bd. of Officers, Jackson Barracks (O. 13, Fort Barrancas, March 1).

Lieut. Col. Merritt Barber, A. A. G., will be relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, and will repair to Chicago, Ill., for duty as Adj. Gen. of the D. M. (S. O. March 4, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Henry A. Shaw, Asst. Surg., is detailed as a member of the board of officers convened at Fort Snelling, Minn., for the examination of appointees to the U. S. Military Academy, vice 1st Lieut. Deane C. Howard, Asst. Surg., who is relieved (S. O. March 4, H. Q. A.).

Post Chaplain Malnor C. Blaine is relieved from further duty at Fort Buford, N. Dak., to take effect on the expiration of his present sick leave absence, and will then proceed to Fort Ringgold, Tex., for duty (S. O. March 5, H. Q. A.).

Maj. Theodore Schwan, A. A. G., Acting Insp. Gen., will proceed to Duluth, Minn., and make an inspection of the money accounts of the disbursing officer stationed in that city (S. O. 32, March 1, D. M.).

The payment of the troops in the Department of Platte for the muster of Feb. 28 will be made as follows: Col. Thaddeus H. Stanton, Asst. Paym. Gen., Chief Paym., will proceed to and pay the troops at Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Fort Meade, S. D.; Fort Robinson, Neb., and Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Maj. Elijah W. Halford, Pay Dept., will proceed to and pay the troops at Fort Omaha, Neb., and Fort Washakie (S. O. 28, March 1, D. M.).

Comy. Sergt. Patrick Kelly, recently tried at Fort McIntosh for fraudulent alterations of returns of stores, etc., has been sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for six months, which sentence the reviewing authority, Gen. Wheaton, has approved.

The leave granted Capt. Paul Clendenin, Asst. Surg., is extended 21 days (S. O. 55, March 6, D. E.).

The attending Surgeon on duty at Boston will attend the sick at Fort Warren during the absence of Capt. Paul Clendenin, Asst. Surg., on leave (S. O. 55, March 6, D. E.).

A board of officers, to consist of Col. John C. Bates, 2d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Dallas Baché, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. Wm. H. Bissbee, 17th Inf.; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph T. Clark, Asst. Surg., will assemble March 20, to make preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of soldiers ordered before it, with a view to determine their eligibility for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the Army. 1st Lieut. John T. Thompson, Ord. Dept., is appointed recorder (S. O. 29, March 2, D. E.).

The sick leave granted Post Chaplain Joseph E. Irish is extended one month (S. O. March 6, H. Q. A.).

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., will make one visit to Middletown, Conn., and five visits to the West Point Foundry Company, Cold Spring, N. Y.; three in March and two in April, 1895, from New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y., on official business (S. O. March 6, H. Q. A.).

Col. Charles H. Alden, Asst. Surg. Gen., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to New York City on official business (S. O. March 6, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. B. W. Dunn, Ord. Dept., relieved from duty at St. Antonio Arsenal and assigned to duty at Fort Monroe Arsenal (S. O. March 7, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. G. D. De Shon, Asst. Surg., relieved from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., and assigned to duty at Fort Douglas (S. O. March 7, H. Q. A.).

Leave for 30 days granted Capt. and Asst. Surg. F. V. Walker (S. O. March 7, H. Q. A.).

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George W. Goode, 1st Cav., is extended three days (S. O. March 6, H. Q. A.).

2d CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE G. HUNTT.

The sick leave granted Maj. William M. Wallace, 2d Cav., is extended two months (S. O. March 1, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. William C. Rawolle, 2d Cav., Fort Logan, Colo., with permission to apply for an extension of three months (S. O. 11, Feb. 21, D. M.).

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, 4th Cav., is further extended 14 days (S. O. March 2, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Floyd W. Harris, 4th Cav., Military Attache, Brussels, is extended 15 days (S. O. March 6, H. Q. A.).

6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. George L. Scott, 6th Cav., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (S. O. 27, Feb. 21, D. D.). Corp. M. O'Toole, 6th Cav., has been promoted Sergeant in Troop K, 6th Cav.

Private George H. Jacoby has been appointed Corporal in Troop C.

Wagoner H. C. Pearson has been appointed Corporal in Troop K, 6th Cav.

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

Maj. C. C. Carr, 8th Cav., Acting Insp. Gen., will proceed to the following-named points for the purpose of inspecting unserviceable engineer property, viz.: Coquille River, Ore.; Umpqua River, Ore.; Entrance to Coos Bay

and Harbor, Ore.; Yaquina Bay, Ore., and Puget Sound, Wash. (S. O. 22, Feb. 21, D. C.).

9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Jerauld A. Olmsted, 9th Cav., is further extended one month (S. O. Feb. 28, H. Q. A.).

Lance Corp. C. W. Jefferson, Troop G, 9th Cav., was on Feb. 11 appointed Corporal, and on Feb. 24 in Troop K, Corp. H. Moore was promoted to Sergeant and Lance Corp. J. H. Humphrey to Corporal.

Leave granted Capt. John S. Loud, 9th Cav., extended three months (S. O. March 7, H. Q. A.).

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Carter P. Johnson, 10th Cav., is further extended one month (S. O. Feb. 28, H. Q. A.).

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Rockenbach, 10th Cav., is further extended seven days (S. O. Feb. 28, H. Q. A.).

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. William Chamberlaine, 1st Art. (O. 22, Fort Monroe, Feb. 28).

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. John P. Wissner, 1st Art. (O. 30, Fort Hamilton, Feb. 28).

Sergt. E. Jones, Bat. G, 1st Art., and guard will proceed to New York to arrest a deserter (O. 32, Fort Hamilton, March 3).

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about March 12, is granted Capt. E. K. Russell, 1st Art. (S. O. 56, March 7, D. E.).

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODGE.

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. D. E. Aultman, 2d Art. (Orders 26, Fort Warren, March 6).

Leave granted 2d Lieut. D. W. Ketcham, 2d Art., further extended four months (S. O. March 7, H. Q. A.).

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. William A. Kobbe, 3d Art., is extended seven days (S. O. 56, March 7, D. E.).

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

2d Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, 4th Art., is relieved from further duty as instructor in telegraphy at the Artillery School and will report for duty with his battery. In relieving Lieut. Kephart, Col. Frank says: "The commandant desires to express to him his thanks for the capable and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties connected with this instruction" (G. O. 10, March 4, Artillery School).

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. R. Honey, 4th Art. (Orders 16, Fort McHenry, March 4).

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th Art., is detailed as counsel before G. C. M. (Orders 32, Fort Columbus, Feb. 28).

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art., is extended one month (S. O. March 2, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, to take effect on March 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, 5th Art. (S. O. 30, Feb. 25, D. C.).

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art. (Orders 25, Fort Monroe, March 5).

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson, 1st Inf., is assigned to station at Benicia Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 29, Feb. 23, D. C.).

1st Lieut. Everett E. Benjamin, 1st Inf., will repair to San Francisco, Cal., and take temporary charge of the recruiting station there during the absence of Capt. Leopold O. Parker, 1st Inf., Recruiting Officer, on leave (S. O. 29, Feb. 23, D. C.).

3d INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN C. MASON.

The leave granted Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf., is extended one month (S. O. Feb. 28, H. Q. A.).

4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

Leave granted 1st Lieut. G. B. Davis, 4th Inf., further extended seven days (S. O. March 7, H. Q. A.).

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Lieut. J. F. Madden, 5th Inf., is relieved from duty with Co. C and attached for duty with Co. G (Orders 27, Fort McPherson, March 1).

Sergt. A. W. James, Co. D, 5th Inf., and guard will escort Maj. Arthur, Paymaster, to post (Orders 28, Fort McPherson, March 4).

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Lance Corp. H. H. Belden, 6th Inf., has been promoted Corporal in Co. A and Lance Corp. A. L. Good Corporal in Co. C.

8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

Leave for two months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department of the Platte, is granted Col. James J. Van Horn, 8th Inf. (S. O. March 4, H. Q. A.).

10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

A neat roster of officers of the 10th Infantry, corrected to February, 1895, has been received. All of the officers but two on leave are on duty.

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Jonas A. Emery, R. Q. M., 11th Inf., is extended 10 days (S. O. 12, Feb. 23, D. C.).

12th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD F. TOWNSEND.

Col. Townsend under date of Feb. 25, 1895, in regimental orders, says: "It is with deep sorrow and regret that the commanding announces that the regiment has to mourn the loss of one of its officers—that of 2d Lieut. William Markland, who died yesterday of pneumonia at Fort Robinson, Neb. Lieut. Markland was promoted 2d Lieutenant of infantry (and assigned to this regiment) from Corporal, Co. B, 9th Infantry, Nov. 19, 1892. Since then he has served with his regiment in various capacities to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. The usual badge of mourning will be worn by the officers of the regiment for the next 30 days."

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. A. P. Buffington, 13th Inf., is extended five days (S. O. 51, March 1, D. E.).

Private R. J. Walsh, 13th Inf., has been appointed Corporal in Co. E, vice McCartney, promoted Sergeant.

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Fox, 13th Inf. (S. O. 55, March 6, D. E.).

Lance Corp. T. Murray is appointed Corporal in Co. G. The leave granted Capt. Philip H. Ellis, 13th Inf., is extended one month (S. O. March 6, H. Q. A.).

15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. A. CROFTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect not later than March 10, 1895, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry J. Hirsch, 15th Inf. (S. O. 22, Feb. 27, D. M.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 4, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. Geo. McD. Weeks, 15th Inf. (S. O. 23, March 1, D. M.).

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert W. Dowdy, Q. M. 17th Inf., is further extended one month (S. O. March 2, H. Q. A.).

Lance Corp. W. E. Miller, Co. C, 17th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAINGERFIELD PARKER.

1st Sergt. Octavius C. Drew, Co. C, 18th Inf., Fort Bliss, will be ordered by his post commander to report at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., March 18, to Lieut. Col. Jacob F. Kent, 18th Inf., president of the board appointed for examination as to his qualifications for appointment as 2d Lieutenant (S. O. 29, March 2, D. T.).

Leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. E. E. Hatch, 18th Inf. (S. O. March 7, H. Q. A.).

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Lance Corp. W. T. Bailey, 21st Inf., is promoted Sergeant, vice Sondheim, reduced.

22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

Corp. J. J. Byrne, Co. F, 22d Regiment, was on March 1 promoted Corporal.

25th INFANTRY.—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

Maj. Chambers McKibbin, 25th Inf., Fort Missoula, Mont., will proceed to Helena, Mont., for the purpose of inspecting the money accounts of Capt. George S. Hoyt, A. Q. M. (S. O. 24, Feb. 20, D. D.).

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the brevet nominations sent to the Senate on Feb. 25, 1895, published in the Army and Navy Journal on March 2, page 439, were confirmed on March 1.

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

Artillery Arm.

Col. Edmund C. Bainbridge (promoted from Lieut. Col. 3d Art.) to the 3d Artillery, to date from Feb. 12, 1895, vice Livingston, retired.

Lieut. Col. Edward B. Williston (promoted from Major, 3d Art.) to the 3d Artillery, to date from Feb. 12, 1895, vice Bainbridge, promoted.

Maj. John R. Myrick (promoted from Captain, 3d Art.) to the 3d Artillery, to date from Feb. 12, 1895, vice Williston, promoted.

Capt. William Everett (promoted from 1st Lieut., 4th Art.) to the 4th Artillery, Bat. L, to date from Feb. 12, 1895, vice Cushing, retired.

Capt. Henry C. Dames (promoted from 1st Lieut., 3d Art.) to the 3d Artillery, Bat. I, to date from Feb. 12, 1895, vice Myrick, promoted.

1st Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson (promoted from 2d Lieut., 1st Art.) to the 3d Artillery, Bat. B, to date from Feb. 12, 1895, vice Dames, promoted.

1st Lieut. Moses G. Zalinski (promoted from 2d Lieut., 3d Art.) to the 4th Artillery, Bat. D, to date from Feb. 12, 1895, vice Everett, promoted. He will remain on duty with Light Bat. F, 2d Art., until further orders.

Infantry Arm.

Capt. Silas A. Wolf (promoted from 1st Lieut., 4th Inf.) to the 4th Inf., Co. F, to date from Feb. 19, 1895, vice Luhn, retired.

1st Lieut. William C. Neary (promoted from 2d Lieut., 3d Inf.) to the 4th Infantry, Co. E, to date from Feb. 19, 1895, vice Wolf, promoted (S. O. March 4, H. Q. A.).

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the Adjutant General's Office during the two weeks ending March 2, 1895.

Lieut. Col. Henry M. Robert, to be Colonel, Feb. 3, 1895, vice Constock, retired from active service.

Maj. Alexander MacKenzie, to be Lieut. Col., Feb. 3, 1895, vice Robert, promoted.

Capt. John D. D. Knight, to be Major, Feb. 3, 1895, vice MacKenzie, promoted.

1st Lieut. George A. Zinn, to be Capt., Feb. 3, 1895, vice Knight, promoted.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the Adjutant General's Office during the two weeks ending March 2, 1895.

Lieut. Col. William L. Kellogg, 5th Inf., to be Colonel, Jan. 30, 1895, vice Osborne, 5th Inf., deceased—to the 5th Inf.

Maj. Henry B. Freeman, 16th Inf., to be Lieut. Col., Jan. 30, 1895, vice Kellogg, 5th Inf., promoted—to the 5th Inf.

Capt. William H. McLaughlin, 18th Inf., to be Major, Jan. 30, 1895, vice Freeman, 16th Inf., promoted—to the 16th Inf.

1st Lieut. Charles McClure, 18th Inf., to be Capt., Jan. 30, 1895, vice McLaughlin, 18th Inf., promoted—to the 18th Inf.

2d Lieut. James Baylies, 5th Inf., to be 1st Lieut., Jan. 30, 1895, vice McClure, 18th Inf., promoted—to the 18th Inf.

Lieut. Col. Edmund C. Bainbridge, 3d Art., to be Colonel, Feb. 12, 1895, vice Livingston, 3d Art., retired—to the 3d Art.

Maj. Edward B. Williston, 3d Art., to be Lieutenant Colonel, Feb. 12, 1895, vice Bainbridge, 3d Art., promoted—to the 3d Art.

Capt. John R. Myrick, 3d Art., to be Major, Feb. 12, 1895, vice Williston, 3d Art., promoted—to the 3d Art.

1st Lieut. Henry C. Dames, 3d Art., to be Captain, Feb. 12, 1895, vice Myrick, 3d Art., promoted—to the 3d Art.

1st Lieut. William Everett, 4th Art., to be Captain, Feb. 12, 1895, vice Cushing, 4th Art., retired—to the 4th Art.

2d Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, 1st Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 12, 1895, vice Dames, 3d Art., promoted—to the 3d Art.

2d Lieut. Moses G. Zalinski, 2d Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 12, 1895, vice Everett, 4th Art., promoted—to the 4th Art.

1st Lieut. Silas A. Wolf, 4th Inf., to be Captain, Feb. 19, 1895, vice Luhn, 4th Inf., retired—to the 4th Inf.

2d Lieut. William C. Neary, 3d Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 19, 1895, vice Wolf, 4th Inf., promoted—to the 4th Inf.

Retirements.

By operation of law, section 1, act of June 30, 1892. Capt. Gerhard L. Luhn, 4th Inf., Feb. 19, 1895.

Transfers.

1st Lieut. Elwood W. Evans, from the 5th Cav. to the 5th Cav., Feb. 20, 1895, vice Gray, transferred to the 5th Cav.

1st Lieut. Alonzo Gray, from the 8th Cav. to the 5th Cav., Feb. 20, 1895, vice Evans, transferred to the 8th Cav.

Commission Vacated by New Appointment. By Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, his commission as Brigadier General, Feb. 18, 1895.

Casualties.

Lieut. Col. James P. Martin, Asst. Adj. Gen., died Feb. 19, 1895, at Chicago, Ill.

1st Lieut. Fremont P. Peck, Ord. Dept., killed Feb. 19, 1895, at Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, New Jersey, by the bursting of a Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun.

Maj. Passmore Middleton (retired) died Feb. 14, 1895, at Pewee Valley, Ky.

2d Lieut. William Markland, 12th Inf., died Feb. 24, 1895, at Fort Robinson, Neb.

GEO. D

2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller, 2d Cav., Judge Advocate (S. O. 10, Feb. 18, D. C.).

Exchange Council will meet for transaction of business. Detail: Maj. J. G. Turnbull, Capt. E. Van A. Audrus, Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, 1st Art. (Orders 29, Fort Hamilton, Feb. 27).

Post Exchange Council, Davids Island. Detail: Capt. A. H. Merrill and F. H. Edmunds and Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen, 1st Art. (Orders 30, Davids Island, Feb. 27).

Post Council will fix price for altering and repairing uniform clothing. Detail: Capt. W. M. Waterbury, W. Auman and J. C. Chance, 13th Inf. (O. 28, Fort Niagara, Feb. 27).

Exchange Council will meet Feb. 28. Detail: Maj. J. B. Rawles, Capt. J. H. Lancaster and Lieut. I. A. Haynes (O. 24, Washington Barracks, Feb. 27).

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Jacob F. Kent, 18th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Guy V. Henry, 5th Cav.; Maj. Louis M. Maus, Surg.; Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale, 23d Inf.; Capt. Robert J. Gibson, Asst. Surg., is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., March 18, to make a preliminary examination into the qualifications of such enlisted men, applicants for appointment to the grade of 2d Lieutenant as may be ordered to appear before it. 1st Lieut. John S. Mall, 2d Inf., A. D. C., is appointed recorder of the board (S. O. 29, March 2, D. C.).

A board of officers is ordered to convene at Fort Logan, Colo., March 19, 1895, to make preliminary examination of soldiers in the Dept. of Colo who may enter the competitive examination for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieut. Detail: Maj. Charles C. Hood, 7th Inf.; Capt. James M. J. Sanno, 7th Inf.; Joshua L. Fowler, 2d Cav.; Louis A. La Garde, Asst. Surg., M. D.; 1st Lieut. George D. De Shon, Asst. Surgeon (S. O. 12, Feb. 23, D. C.).

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Theaker, 14th Inf.; Lieut. Col. William D. Wolverton, Deputy Surgeon General; Capt. William Stephenson, Asst. Surgeon; Capt. Charles McClure, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John L. Nelson, 20th Inf., will assemble at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 15, 1895, to conduct preliminary examinations of such applicants for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant as may be ordered before it. 2d Lieut. Elmer W. Clark, 14th Inf., is appointed recorder of the board (S. O. 24, Feb. 27, D. C.).

Board of officers, Fort Niagara, March 4, to determine case under G. O. 80. Detail: Capt. J. S. Bishop, Lieut. C. S. Hall and P. B. Malone (O. 30, Fort Niagara, March 4).

TRANSFERS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently transferred, at their own request, are ordered: 2d Lieut. S. J. Bayard Schindel (transferred from the 3d Art. to the infantry arm, Feb. 25, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1894) to the 16th Inf., Co. D. He will remain on duty with the 6th Inf. until further orders.

2d Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner (transferred from the 16th Inf. to the artillery arm, Feb. 25, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1894) to the 3d Art., Bat. K. He will join his proper squadron, Kansas Barracks, Fla., within 20 days over and above the time necessary to make the journey in the ordinary course (S. O., March 6, H. Q. A.).

COURTS MARTIAL.

A Garrison C. M. at Columbus Barracks. Detail: Capt. C. S. Roberts, Thos. Sharp and J. M. Burns and Lieut. D. P. Cordray, 17th Inf. (O. 38, Columbus Barracks, Feb. 26).

A Garrison C. M. at Columbus Barracks. Detail: Capt. C. S. Roberts, Thos. Sharp, J. M. Burns and Lieut. D. P. Cordray, 17th Inf. (Orders 38, Columbus Barracks, Feb. 26).

At Fort Grant, Ariz., Feb. 25. Detail: Capt. F. K. Ward, T. T. Knox, G. S. Hoyle and R. P. Wainwright, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Brown, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. E. Anderson, S. P. Adams and W. M. Whitman, 1st Cav., and 2d Lieut. J. D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., Judge Advocate (S. O. 10, Feb. 18, D. C.).

At Fort Apache, Ariz., Feb. 26. Detail: Maj. Henry Carroll, 1st Cav.; Capt. Ira Quinby, 11th Inf.; Capt. C. N. Berkeley Macaulay, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Ralph W. Hoyt, 11th Inf.; Capt. James E. Macklin, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry C. Lee, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John S. Battle, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hugh D. Berkeley, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. William C. Rivers, 3d Cav., Judge Advocate (S. O. 10, Feb. 18, D. C.).

At Fort Niagara, N. Y., March 13. Detail: Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, 9th Inf.; Maj. John D. Hall, Surg.; John Van R. Hoff, Surg.; Maj. Jas. W. Powell, Jr., 21st Inf.; Aaron S. Daggett, 13th Inf.; Ezra P. Ewers, 9th Inf.; Capt. William M. Waterbury, 13th Inf.; Benjamin H. Rogers, 13th Inf.; William Auman, 13th Inf.; Alpheus H. Bowman, 13th Inf.; Morris C. Foote, 9th Inf.; Jesse C. Chance, 13th Inf.; John S. Bishop, 13th Inf.; Capt. James Regan, 9th Inf., Judge Advocate (S. O. 53, March 4, D. E.).

At Fort Keogh, Mont., March 7, 1895. Detail: Maj. Emerson H. Liscum, 22d Inf.; Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum, 22d Inf.; Capt. Charles L. Cooper, 10th Cav.; Capt. John McA. Webster, 22d Inf.; Capt. William H. Kell, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Madison M. Brewer, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. George J. Godfrey, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Richard L. Livermore, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Peter W. Davidson, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Horace G. Hambright, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Tredwell W. Moore, 22d Inf., Judge Advocate (S. O. 30, Feb. 28, D. D.).

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list, and will repair to their homes: Ord. Sergt. Adam Ferber, Fort Monroe, Va.; Private Daniel Dommitt, Co. B, 7th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo.; Private William Harlan, Co. E, 24th Inf., Fort Bayard, N. Mex. (S. O., March 2, H. Q. A.).

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Col. Frank, commanding the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, directs that the battery competition prescribed in G. O. No. 132, H. Q. A., 1890, for the instruction Batteries of the Artillery School, will commence on March 11, and continue daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, until completed. The following officers will constitute the board to conduct the competition: Capt. W. A. Kobbe, 3d Art.; Capt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st Art.; Capt. William F. Stewart, 4th Art.

The Amateur Athletic Association of Co. E, Battalion of Engineers, West Point, N. Y., have reorganized its baseball team for the season of 1895, and desire to hear from other Army teams or from amateur civilian teams along the Hudson.

NAVAL ITEMS.

Capt. McNair is ordered to temporary duty as president of examining board, and Capt. Wm. C. Wise is ordered as a temporary member thereof.

A dispatch from Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 7, says that during a great fire there marines and bluejackets from the foreign men-of-war in the harbor were landed, among whom were those of the U. S. squadron under Adm. Meade. The men accomplished the most excellent work and the Governor sent a letter of thanks to Adm. Meade for the aid his men had given.

The U. S. S. San Francisco left Alexandria, Egypt, for Japan on March 8, and on the same date the Detroit left Hong Kong for Nagasaki and the Essex arrived at St. Pierre.

Officers and men of the San Francisco, according to the European edition of the N. Y. "Herald," passed a very pleasant time while at Algiers. The English Club, at Mustapha, gave a delightful dance on the evening of Jan. 28, and again on the afternoon of Feb. 4. The officers of the Chicago gave a farewell reception at Algiers on board of the flagship on the afternoon of Feb. 8.

Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Todd is ordered to examination for promotion March 12.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week. March 7, to: Geo. W. Bunnell, Oakland (3d Dist.); Cal.; Milton G. Perkins (Alt.), Oakland (3d Dist.); Cal.; James J. Fleming, Jr., New York City (9th Dist.); N. Y.; Thos. C. Howard, Valparaiso (10th Dist.); Ind.; Robt. A. Wason (Alt.), Delphi (10th Dist.); Ind.; Duncan R. Major, New York City (12th Dist.); N. Y.; Felix C. Rossi-Diehl (Alt.), New York City (12th Dist.); N. Y.; Francis N. Cooke, Louisville (4th Dist.); N. C.; Richard B. Rhee (Alt.), Raleigh (4th Dist.); N. C.; Frederick B. Kerr,

Clearfield (28th Dist.), Pa.; Wm. T. Tonner (Alt.), Bellefonte (28th Dist.), Pa.; Francis C. Doherty, Boston (9th Dist.), Mass.; Jas. E. Craft, Rising Sun (4th Dist.), Ind.; Kent K. Koerner, Belleville (18th Dist.), Ill.; Chas. W. Forman (Alt.), Nashville (18th Dist.), Ill.; Henry L. Harris, Jr., Hoboken (7th Dist.), N. J.; Fred Gallup, Boone (10th Dist.), Ia.; Rudolph M. Anderson (Alt.), Forest City (10th Dist.), Ia.; Charles M. Bundel, Sharon, Pa.; Eugene E. Grimm (Alt.), Franklin, Pa.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

1ST CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. E. C. G. H. and K. Ft. Grant; D. Ft. Apache; B and I, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; F. San Carlos, A. T.; L. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. Ft. Stanton, N. M.

2D CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. E. G. H. and K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and I, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, C. D and F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

3D CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. D and K, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; A and B, Ft. Reno, O. T.; C, E, F and G, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; H and I, Ft. Sill, O. T.

4TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, D and H, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; G, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, C, I and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

5TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; F, Ft. Clark, Tex.; E and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.

6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, G and H, Ft. Myer, D. C.; I, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; B, C, F and K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, H and I, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D and F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; G, Ft. Clark, Tex.; L, Ft. Sill, O. T.

8TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. B, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Meade, N. D.; L, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Yates, N. D.

9TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, C, D, E, G, H, I and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and F, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah.

10TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. C, F and I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; B, E, G and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; D and H, Ft. Buford, N. Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

1ST ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. A, G, I and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; C, D and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B, H and M, Davids Island, N. Y. H.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.

2D ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. C, G and M, Ft. Adams, R. I.; K, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A and F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

3D ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. E and H, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; D and L, Jackson Bks., La.; C, Ft. Washington Bks., D. C.; A and G, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; I and K, Key West Bks., Fla.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

4TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. A, G, I and M, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; C, D and L, Ft. McHenry, Md.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, H and K, Ft. Monroe, Va.

5TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. A, D, F, H, K and L, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, Ft. Mason, Cal.; B and M, Ft. Canby, Wash.; C and E, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.

1ST INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, D and F, Angel Island, Cal.; A, E and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; H, San Diego Bks., Cal.

2D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

3D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

4TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, E and F, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; C, Boise Bks., Idaho; D, G and H, Ft. Spokane, Wash.

5TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

6TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

7TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Logan, Colo.

8TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E and H, Ft. A. Russell, Wyo.; F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

9TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Madison Bks., N. Y.

10TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, F and H, Ft. Reno, O. T.; C, D, E and G, Ft. Sill, O. T.

11TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, E and G, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A, D, F and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.

12TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, D, E and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; A, F and H, Ft. Yates, N. D.; I, Ft. Sill, O. T.

13TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. C, E and H, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; A and G, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; B, D and F, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.

14TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, G and H, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Ft. Townsend, Wash.

15TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

16TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

17TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, C, D, E and G, Columbus Bks., O.; B, F and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

18TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, C, D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B, E, F and G, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

19TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B, C, D and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.

20TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

21ST INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Plattburgh Bks., N. Y.

22D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, F, G and H, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E, Ft. Pembina, N. D.

23D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, D, E, G and H, Ft. Clark, Tex.; F, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

24TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. D, E, F and G, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, B, C and H, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.

25TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, F, G and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; A, Ft. Custer, Mont.; D, Camp Merritt; C and E, Ft. Buford, N. D.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT RILEY, KAN.

A card party was given by Col and Mrs. Sumner on Thursday evening, Feb. 28, in honor of their guest, Miss Michie. After the game of six-handed euchre was finished, music was furnished by the band and dancing followed. Those present were: Lieut. and Mrs. Sickel, Lieut. and Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. McCormick, Miss Irving, of Chester, Pa., guest of Mrs. Godfrey, the Misses Vose, Howell, Woolsey, Herf and Miss La Sier, of Detroit, a guest of Miss Vose; Lieuts. Lyon, Reber, Rice, Myer, Hearn, Leary, Supple, Landers and Dr. Quinton.

A dinner was given Monday by Miss Baldwin in honor of Miss Michie and Miss Sumner. Those present were: Misses Michie, Sumner, Howell, Vose, Woolsey, Mrs. Fleming, Lieuts. Reber, Russell, Supple, Lyon, Hearn, Fleming and Mr. Grimes. It was a cavalry dinner, the color scheme being followed in flower and decorations. The guests added to the beauty of the dinner by being in regle for the Hal Poudre, which was well attended, almost every family in the garrison being represented.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fleming, of Fort Sheridan, are at Fort Riley, guests of Mrs. Fleming's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Grimes.

On Tuesday, Feb. 26, a very pretty green and white luncheon was given to 14 ladies by Mrs. Grimes in honor of Mrs. Fleming. The favors were small green and white baskets of marshmallows.

Miss Emma Baldwin has returned South to resume her musical studies.

An informal hop was held on Friday evening, after which Mrs. Hoyle gave a hop supper at her quarters in the Artillery Post.

A dancing party was given on Saturday night by Mrs. Hinds and Mrs. Gresham at the quarters of the latter. In honor of Miss Michie and Miss Sumner. The rooms were decorated with roses and many prettily-shaded lamps. Chinese lanterns were strung overhead, and cozy corners added to the attractiveness of the function. Music was furnished by members of the band.

Inspection was held on the last day of the month on the "Smoky Hill Flats" and witnessed by a large number of people from the garrison. It was followed by muster on the parade.

Lieut. J. P. Ryan, 3d Cav., is on a visit here from Leavenworth.

FORT MONROE, VA.

Capt. William A. Kobbe, 3d Art., is absent on a seven days' leave, visiting his relatives north, where he was suddenly called on account of the sickness of his mother. He left the post March 1. 2d Lieut. William Chamberlaine, 1st Art., was absent from the post on two days' leave, March 1 to 3. 1st Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., left the post on seven days' leave, March 5.

The batteries of the Artillery School are busily engaged in preparing their men for the battery competition which will commence March 11. Robert L. Swan, Bat. B, 3d Art., who, for the last two years, has been on extra duty as printer at the Artillery School, left the post on the usual three months' furlough, under G. O. No. 80, A. G. O., 1890, March 5. His first stopping place will be Kansas City, Mo. The fire which occurred at the Sherwood Hotel at the post on the morning of Feb. 26, did not have a chance to do much damage, thanks to the prompt action of the troops and the absence of a high wind. Mr. George Booker, the proprietor, in recognition of the services of the men, sent to each battery for dinner, on Feb. 28, a keg of beer, which was enjoyed by them. Mr. Booker appreciates the value of having the fire department of the post in such cases.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Supper hour has been changed to 6:30 P. M. Owing to the diminished size of the battalion but three rows of tables are now placed in the mess hall. The boat's crew and base-ball crew have been assigned to special training table in the mess hall.

Outdoor drills began on Monday. During the present week the battalion will have artillery drill. Hereafter cadets that are deficient in their studies will not be permitted to take part in athletics.

Naval Cadets J. V. Klemann first class, and R. H. Robinson, second class, have been appointed cadet petty officers, first class.

Chaplain Royce has issued a neat card giving hours of service during Lent.

Cadet W. L. Littlefield, second class, has been selected as Captain of the baseball team.

Miss Read, of Cumberland, Md., is visiting Mrs. Lieut. Porter.

Mrs. Boykin, of Baltimore, is visiting Mrs. Lieut. Osterhaus.

In an interesting paper on "A Messenger Pigeon Service in Connection with Coast Defense," recently submitted to the A. S. Naval Institute by Lieut. Austin M. Knight, the author makes frequent reference to results obtained with homing pigeons liberated from the practice ship Monongahela.

Sergt. John W. Green, U. S. M. C., who has served at the Naval Academy for many years, has been placed on the retired list.

FIRE ON THE FERN.

A dispatch from Boston, Mass., March 7, states that fire was discovered on board the U. S. S. Fern, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. A. Bicknell, on March 6, while that vessel was south of Highland Light, off Cape Cod, necessitating the piping of all hands to fire quarters. The fire, it is said, began in the cabin, where, in the hold almost under the same some 400 lbs. of smokeless powder, it is said, was stored. Officers and men had to work heroically for the flames, augmented by a stiff breeze, increased in volume, and at one time, it is said, it looked as if the vessel was doomed. Owing to the promptness and discipline of officers and men, after several hours' incessant fighting of the flames, the fire was controlled. The dispatch says: "The first point of attack was over the spot where the fire was eating toward the magazine, and simultaneously a gang of men made their way to the spot where the powder was stored. Before the flames reached the magazine all the explosives had been conveyed to a place of less danger. The struggle to put the fire out lasted several hours, and in the meantime the ship was headed toward Provincetown, in order to reach smooth water and get assistance if it should be needed. The courage and discipline of all on board were severely tried, and the result was creditable to officers and bluejackets alike. When Provincetown was reached the flames were under control, and after their arrival were entirely extinguished. The halt there was brief, and late on March 6 the ship came on to Boston. The officers of the Fern are loud in their praise of the cool and heroic conduct of the men under the most trying circumstances, while members of the ship's company laud the officers for their conduct in the affair."

An official report of the fire on the Fern received at the Navy Department states the cause of the fire was the dropping of the hose of a swinging lamp in the cabin, on a mattress, which immediately blazed up. The fire, the report states, was put out in 10 minutes, after doing only minor injury.

The annual statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city, Richard A. McCurdy, president, which appears in this number of the Army and Navy Journal, shows that notwithstanding the great industrial depression of the past year, the company has made very large gains in their income, and their reserve fund has now reached the enormous amount of \$182,106,456.14. These figures should inspire all seekers for insurance with confidence. They make the future of dependent persons who have the protection of the Mutual Life policy as certain as anything on earth can be.

1st Lieut. Charles D. Parkhurst, 4th Art., is detailed as a member of the board of officers to meet on March 11, to conduct the battery competition at Fort Monroe, vice Capt. William A. Kobbe, 3d Art., relieved (G. O. 12, March 6, Artillery School).

2d Lieut. John J. O'Connell, 21st Inf., S. R. R. O., will close the recruiting station at Troy, N. Y., and will transfer his party to Schenectady, N. Y., and establish a station in that place. Lieut. O'Connell will proceed to Schenectady and make the necessary arrangements (O. 3, March 6, 21st Infantry).

Some interesting tests of armor-plate will take place on Saturday next at the Indian Head Proving Grounds. An 18-inch Carnegie plate, representing a group of armor for the turrets of the Oregon, will be ballistically tested. Further trial of the 14-inch Carnegie experimental plate will be made with Carpenter shell. In addition to these tests experiments will be conducted with a new high explosive manufactured by the Maxim Powder Company. A number of 6-inch shells filled with the product of these works will be fired. The first shells will be directed against earthen butts to ascertain their explosive force in earth, and the remainder will be fired against armor-plate, probably against the 14-inch experimental Carnegie plate, which has shown the value of a new process.

The Navy Steel Board is a unit in advocating nickel steel for the gunboats and torpedo boats authorized by the 53d Congress, and it is also anxious to have it used on the new battleships to take the place of steel. It has made a recommendation to this effect to Secretary Herbert, and he now has it under consideration. Capt. Harrington, president of the Steel Board, had a long talk Thursday with the Secretary in relation to this matter. The board made a similar recommendation in the matter of the torpedo boats, bids for which have just been opened at the Navy Department. There was much discussion about the subject at the time it was made, but after full consideration the Secretary decided that it would be inexpedient to use the alloy for those vessels.

Mr. Samuel Budd, the famous haberdasher of 1101 Broadway, New York City, has joined the merchants who advertise in the Army and Navy Journal. Knowing that the officers of the Army and Navy are very precise and particular in the matter of dress, Mr. Budd is confidently recommended to them as being able to furnish the most approved forms and styles of haberdashery. Any gentleman who has a wedding outfit to provide himself with during the coming spring may safely trust his orders to Mr. Budd. Perhaps it may not be well for officers to marry, but if they do marry, it will be well for them to present such an appearance at the wedding as to make the wisdom of the young woman's choice apparent beyond peradventure.

NOMINATIONS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Before his departure on Tuesday last on his gunning expedition, the President made the nominations of the five cadets at large to the Naval Academy. Everyone will be pleased to hear that the principals are all sons of deceased Naval officers, and that the alternates are the sons of living Army and Navy officers. The principals are John C. Beaumont, son of the late Commo. Beaumont; Richard M. Cutts, Jr., son of the late Lieut. Cutts; Alfred W. Johnson, son of the late Commo. Johnson, and a nephew of the celebrated artist, Mr. Eastman Johnson; Harry A. Lackey, son of the late Chief Engr. Lackey, and George R. White, son of the late Capt. White. The alternates are: No. 1—P. M. O'Reilly, son of Dr. O'Reilly, of the Army; 2d—A. E. Watson, son of Capt. Watson, U. S. N.; 3d—S. B. Thomas, son of Comdr. Thomas, U. S. N., and 4th—Joseph K. Taussig, son of Lieut. Comdr. Taussig.

The Navy Department has been considerably worked up during the past week over the action of the last Congress in seizing upon all the appointments to vacancies in the Naval Academy. These vacancies, under the uniform practice of the Department, belonged to the incoming members of Congress. Twenty cadets were dropped from the rolls of the Academy last month for inefficiency, as the Attorney General in past years construed the law, the vacancies thus created did not actually exist until the following June, and nominations to fill them were made by the incoming Congressmen. By sharp practice the members secured an amendment to the appropriation bill which gave to them the appointments that should have gone to the new members. This amendment, which was adopted, provides that existing vacancies should be filled at once. On Monday eighteen members appeared and made these nominations: By Mr. Van Voorhees—Principal, E. B. Fenner, Rochester, N. Y.; alternate, Willard Hooker, Rochester, N. Y. By Mr. S. B. Hooper—Principal, Warren Windom, Orange, Texas; alternate, Harry Gordon, Beaumont, Texas. By Mr. W. J. Crawford—Principal, Garland T. Ferguson, Jr., Waynesville, N. C.; alternate, Arthur M. Parker, Flat Rock, N. C. By Mr. Goldzieher—Principal, C. O. Addison, North Chicago, Ill. By Mr. Coffey—Principal, W. G. Haas, Cheyenne, Wyoming. By Mr. Byrum—Principal, Oscar Schmidt, Indianapolis, Ind. By Mr. Martin—Principal—P. J. Coyle, Peru, Ind. By Mr. Fithian—Principal, Joseph E. Matthews, Olney, Ill. By Mr. Williams—Principal, Thomas H. Daily, Ridgway, Ill. By Mr. A. H. Taylor—Principal, F. Louis Field, Evansville, Ind. By John D. Alderson—Principal, Charles W. Beirne, Lewisburg, West Va.; alternate, William L. Burke, Hinton, West Va. By Mr. Foreman—Principal, Charles W. Foreman, Nashville, Ill. By Mr. Capehart—Principal, Robert L. Brown, Ravenswood, West Va. By Mr. Champ Clark—Principal, D. D. White, Danville, Mo.; alternate, P. F. Ehrhard, St. Charles, Mo. By Mr. Ikert—Principal, F. J. Morris, Wellsville, Ohio. By Mr. Hunter—Principal, O. S. Bird, Paris, Ill., cadet at large for Illinois. By Mr. Camminetti—Principal, James T. Farley, Jackson, Cal.; alternate, M. G. Perkins, Orville, Cal. Some of these nominations were made after twelve o'clock, and there is a question for the Secretary to decide as to whether the nominations received after noon yesterday can be considered. Some of the new Congressmen, who are in Washington, have heard of the raid upon their perquisites, and have begun to protest most vigorously to Secretary Herbert against the appointment of the nominees.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER.

The first afternoon reception of the Military and Naval Order was held on Wednesday, March 6, at "The Century." The Century Restaurant, formerly the Century Tavern, has a history dating back to 1690, and is the oldest house in the city. During the Revolutionary War, and the period immediately following, this old coffee house was patronized by many distinguished men of the time, and among them were Gen. George Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette, Baron Steuben, and Gen. Israel Putnam. The place where the building stands, 122 William street, is historic ground, for it was immediately in the rear of the house that an encounter took place on the 19th day of January, 1770, between the Sons of Liberty and a body of British Regulars (part of the 16th Regiment of Foot), and the first blood in the cause of American freedom was shed. The Sons of the Revolution, not long since, placed a bronze tablet, commemorating this event, on the building corner of William and John streets. Gen. Egbert Viele spoke, and Gen. Fitz John Porter related some personal experiences at the siege and capture of the City of Mexico. After the speaking an informal reception was held, and a lunch served.

Among the companions of the Military and Naval Order and invited guests are Gens. John Porter Hatch, Alexander S. Webb, Horace Porter, Fitz John Porter, Egbert L. Viele, Gustavus W. Smith, W. B. Franklin, Schuyler Hamilton, Edward Burd Grubb, James M. Varnum, Francis E. Pinto and Edward S. Greeley.

Cols. De L. Floyd Jones, John C. Brown, John C. Calhoun, W. B. Lane, U. S. A.; Thomas Wilson, U. S. A.; Charles E. Thornburn, Fred. D. Grant, Charles McK. Looser, George B. McClellan, W. Seward Webb, and William Jay.

Chauncey M. Depew, Frederick J. De Peyster, John Lawrence, Robert Olyphant, John K. Olyphant, John B. Houston, Commander David Banks, George C. Broome, Rev. Brockholst Morgan, John Nielson Howard, James H. Morgan, Charles H. Murray, Lieut. Irving M. Avery, Theobald Morris, Robert C. Morris, Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D. D. Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., James Millin, of Pennsylvania; Frank Montgomery Avery, Henry F. Barrows, Ira Barrows, Rev. Clarence M. Woodman, Robert Webb Morgan, Maj. John J. Riker, Edward Trenchard, Hon. Frederick S. Talmadge, Charles N. Crane, Dr. Horatio G. Gibson, Jr., John C. Haus, Charles N. Talbot, Theodore B. Talbot, Henry D. Talmadge, John T. Terry, Wyllis Terry, Charles A. Hoyt, E. Fellows Jenkins, John S. King, G. P. Koop, Hon. Henry Lee, Hart Lyman, George Hammond McLean, Josiah C. Pumpelly, Carroll C. Rawlings, Llewellyn Jones, John W. Kearney, Dr. John M. Shepherd, William Turnbull, Crowell Hadden, Jr., James R. Hay, Mathew Hinman, Fellows David, E. M. Dickerson, William Dare, James L. Raymond, William O. Robinson, Charles B. Alexander, Edmund L. Baylis, William K. Benedict, A. Curtis Bond, George Sullivan Bowdoin, Temple Bowdoin, John Armstrong Chandler, Frederick H. Clark, W. N. G. Clark, James H. Crossman, Devereaux Elmer, Marshall W. Greene, E. H. Hall, Hon. John S. Wise, ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson, Hon. Charles Dayton, Gustavus Farley, Jr., Charles E. Emery, William R. Thompson, Alexander R. Thompson, Robert Townsend, Rev. M. Van Rensselaer, D. D., Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Hon. Clifford Stanley Simms, Frederick S. Brooks, Edward S. Fitch, William Linn Keese, Thomas Reed, T. W. Morgan Draper, Joseph H. Adams, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Benjamin Barton, Paymaster George De F. Barton, U. S. N.; Samuel K. Adams, Henry D. Babcock, Arthur B. Benjamin, Dr. De Lancey Rochester, Nathaniel Rochester, Gardi-

ner Sherman, Edmund C. Stanton, D. B. St. J. Roosa, M. D., George M. Root, J. A. Sands, Dorsey N. H. Schenck, Philip Schuyler, Morris F. Stevens, E. A. Sumner, Seth K. Thomas, James B. Townsend, H. W. Olney, Clarence W. Bowen, Dr. William B. Brinsmade, Dr. Charles S. Bull, John L. Cadwallader, Charles W. Cass, Banyer Clarkson, Osgood Smith, Walter Stanton, A. S. Stevens, Spencer Clinton, Edward N. Crosby, Henry A. Crosby, Albert Storer, William L. Findley, Murray E. Poole, Marshall B. Stafford, Rev. Daniel H. Virgin, D. D., Augustus Floyd, Charles H. Trask, William F. Wadsworth, Nicol Floyd, Jr., Frederick Frelinghuysen, A. S. Frissel, George G. Frey, Reginald H. Ward, Charles H. Pond, J. H. Poor, Augustus L. F. Revere, Paul Revere, James B. Williams, Arthur M. Wellington, Clinton W. Wisner, Frank D. Witherbee, Edgar Johnston Phillips, C. M. Hyde, Charles P. Robinson, George M. Nichols, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., George Carrington Webb, H. Walter Webb, William W. Hoppin, William S. Perry, Edward Pendleton, Roswell H. Rochester, Col. Norman Dike, William C. Dimmock, Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, of Connecticut.

JAPAN, ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.
(From the New York Sun.)

The capture of Wei-Hai-Wei, following that of Port Arthur, has convinced observing Englishmen that Japan may speedily become, if she should not be so deemed already, a naval power of the first class. What effect is the emergence of this new factor in maritime affairs likely to have upon British interests? The London "Spectator" has no doubt that henceforth England will have to reckon with the rivalry of Japan in the Far East. Other English newspapers, less sober-minded, do not hesitate to denounce the rival of to-day as the enemy of to-morrow; and they urge that an immediate attempt be made on the part of a European coalition, or even of Great Britain singly, to check the progress of the Mikado's empire toward ascendancy on the Asiatic shore of the Pacific.

The Japanese now possess, in addition to the naval resources with which they began the war, nearly all of the Chinese ironclads and cruisers that have escaped destruction. Moreover, of the pecuniary indemnity which they are certain to obtain from China, a large part will be devoted to the strengthening of their war fleet; for, reversing the principle upon which the Tokugawa Shogunate was conducted, the Mikado's Ministers have become converts to the teachings of Mahan, and recognize in sea power the indispensable condition of safety and aggrandizement for an island empire. It is further to be noted that, while with a view of conciliating Russia, they may consent to leave Korea nominally independent, and to give up Wei-Hai-Wei, which lies within China proper, they are determined to retain Port Arthur for a place of naval equipment and repair. They would thus have great advantages in the event of a war with Great Britain, which has no naval arsenal, where ironclads could be repaired, eastward of Bombay. Repairs, however, would be indispensable, for even those Englishmen who take for granted that they would be successful in a naval battle with the Japanese, admit, since they have studied the performances of the Japanese torpedo boats at Wei-Hai-Wei, that victory could not be won without grave damage to the British fleet. The inference they draw is that a first-rate naval arsenal must be forthwith secured in either the Spanish or the Dutch insular possessions in the East.

The acquisition of such an arsenal by Great Britain would be strenuously opposed by both Russia and Japan, and the interests of the United States should array us firmly on the side of the last-named powers. They are as truly our natural allies as England is our hereditary enemy. If our diplomacy, instead of taking its cue from the British Foreign Office, were animated by the resolve to advance the interests of the United States, an understanding would have been reached ere this with Japan and Russia, for the purpose of eliminating British influence from the North Pacific.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

We had our share of the blizzard at Fort Niagara, but don't think it was as hard as elsewhere, the thermometer touching only 8° below zero, while around us it was much lower. The river was frozen over for the first time in several years. The ice has now broken away opposite the post, but it is frozen yet at the village, and the wagon road to Canada is yet good.

None of the bodies of the three soldiers drowned last January has been recovered. A very eloquent oration was delivered by Dr. Pilcher, our genial surgeon, on the occasion of the memorial services for these men.

Our Euchre Club holds its sessions weekly, and is the means of a great deal of merriment and enjoyment. Lieut. and Mrs. Cecil held the last meeting, and the prizes, which were recherche and appropriate, were won by Miss Chance and Lieut. Cecil.

Miss Grace Jackson, of Mercer, Pa., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Chance.

Miss Agnes Tyson, of Pottsville, Pa., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Auman.

Mrs. Dr. Pilcher has returned from her visit East.

Mrs. Col. Smith is visiting friends in New York and vicinity.

Lieut. Buffington is absent East on a short leave.

Lieut. Fox is absent on sick leave.

Capt. Waterbury is daily expecting his order to appear for examination for promotion.

Inspection day was a little milder than usual, and our band made its first appearance in public this winter. We did not forget Washington's Birthday, and the evening was made very enjoyable by an entertainment given at the Opera House in the village by the officers and ladies of the garrison for charitable purposes. The programme was varied and select. The two recitations by Miss Haskell, of Youngstown, a young miss of 12, showed great ability in so young a debutante. Her imitation of the "Night Wind" was very real, and elicited great applause. Lieut. Fox's songs were well rendered, and were heartily encored. The plays "In Honor Bound" and "The Happy Pair" were very happily rendered. Much was made of the meagre supply of scenery, and the stage was handsomely set. In the first play Miss Agnes Tyson, as lady Carlyon, displayed marked histrionic ability in a part that does not give much scope. Her costumes were elegant, and she bore herself with great dignity. Lieut. Fox, as Sir George, was in his element, while Miss Chance, as Rose Dallymple, and Lieut. Malone, as Phillip, added materially to the interest of the play. In the "Happy Pair" Lieut. Fox always does make a good Mr. Honeyton. Miss Chance as Mrs. Honeyton was delightful. Her changes of temper were well marked, and were admirable. On the whole, it was a rare treat. One seldom sees such good amateur performance, and the orchestra of the 13th Infantry Band, which volunteered for the occasion, gave several appropriate and beautiful selections, which delighted a large and appreciative audience.

ALEONIA.

RECENT DEATHS.

Admiral Sir G. T. Phipps Hornby, of the British Navy, a veteran naval officer of distinguished service, died March 3 at Lordington, Hampshire, England.

Mrs. Mary A. Fisher, mother of Asst. Surg. H. C. Fisher, U. S. A., died Feb. 22 at Washington, D. C. Dr. Fisher has been in Washington for some time past on leave in consequence of his mother's illness.

Gen. Mason Brayman, who died Feb. 27 in Kansas City, Mo., was a Brigadier General of Volunteers during the war, and an intimate friend of President Lincoln. He was the special State prosecutor for Illinois in the famous Nauvoo troubles of the Mormons, and conducted the negotiations which eventually led to their leaving for the West.

Capt. Frank Heath, commanding the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, has made a long report to Brig. Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, on the accident which resulted in the death of Lieut. F. P. Peck. The report confirms the press accounts of the explosion of the Hotchkiss gun. It states that Maj. Phipps and Capt. Heath were standing about fifteen yards to the left and rear of the gun, and Sergt. Thorpe was standing about five feet to the right of the breech watching Lieut. Peck when the gun exploded. Lieut. Peck was killed, and Sergt. Thorpe was struck, but not seriously injured, by flying fragments. Maj. Phipps and Capt. Heath escaped. As a result of the explosion, the report states, the breech lock and breech were projected over a hundred yards to the rear.

Lieut. Williamson Markland, 12th U. S. Inf., who died recently at Fort Robinson, Neb., from pneumonia, was the son of Capt. Matthew Markland, U. S. A., retired. He was born at Fort Wayne, Mich., we believe, enlisted in January, 1889, in the 9th Inf., and in November, 1892, was appointed 2d Lieutenant of Infantry, and assigned to the 12th Regt. He first had an attack of the grip, which rapidly developed into pneumonia. A Fort Robinson correspondent writes: To add to the sorrow of the occasion, his father, Capt. Markland, retired, who it was hoped would reach here at an earlier date, did not arrive until the lowered colors, visible at some distance from the Post, too plainly told him their sad story. The beautiful burial service of the Episcopal Church was impressively read by Lieut. Hutcheson, of the 9th Cav. With "taps" for his slumber song, we will leave him to await the "reveille" roll call of the resurrection morn. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

Mrs. Sallie Ballance Rice, who died at Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 17, was the wife of Col. James M. Rice, of Peoria, Ill., prominent in National Guard circles, and sister of Mrs. D. N. Bash, and of Capt. John Greene Ballance, U. S. A. The Peoria "Transcript," referring to the death of this lady, says: "Mrs. Rice left the city the week before Christmas for Phoenix, Ariz., on account of the failing condition of her health. Since her stay there reports have been received constantly that she was gaining in health and flesh rapidly, and that she would soon be able to return home. It was with considerable surprise and deep regret that word was received Sunday that she had died suddenly the evening before, after an illness of less than twenty-four hours' duration. Mrs. Rice had one sister, Mrs. Maj. Bash, who is quite well-known in Peoria. She also left three brothers, Willis Ballance, Charles Ballance, and Capt. John G. Ballance, of the Army. Her father, Charles Ballance, settled in Peoria in 1831, and was one of the three first attorneys of Peoria. He was born in Virginia in 1800. His family, which boasts a long lineage, came from Durham, England, two centuries before Mrs. Rice was one of the best known of Peoria women. She had written a number of articles for the 'Transcript,' and her death will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances."

COMMENTS ON COURTS MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Wayne for desertion, and found guilty, the reviewing authority, Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, says:

"The court was ordered to reconvene for reconsideration with reference to the fact that the sentence did not embrace any confinement at hard labor. The court upon reconsideration adhered to its sentence and submitted as reason therefor as follows: The court believes that to dishonorably discharge this man and turn him out at this season of the year is more of a punishment to him than if he were fed and taken care of by the Government in a warm guardhouse. At military posts the so-called hard labor consists in keeping clean roads, walks, etc., which amounts only to a healthy exercise, and hence is no punishment. The feeding and clothing of this man for a period is what he most probably wants. In view of these facts the court respectfully adheres to its previous sentence. The manner in which sentences to hard labor are usually enforced at a post is not a responsibility of members of a court martial. If, in the opinion of its members, the execution of sentences to hard labor is not sufficiently rigorous, the court should nevertheless do its duty in the interest of the service by the imposition of a sentence proper to the offence."

Capt. W. C. Rawolle, 2d Cavalry, has left Fort Logan, Col., to go to Galveston, Tex., for the benefit of his health.

Among visiting army officers in New York this week are Lieuts W. H. Allaire, G. F. Barney and A. G. C. Quay, Grand Hotel, and Capt. T. W. Lord, Sturtevant House.

Capt. A. L. Wagner, 6th Inf., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a month's leave much improved in health.

Secretary of War Lamont came to New York City March 6 to remain for a few days. He registered at the Victoria Hotel.

Lieut. B. B. Hyer, 6th Cavalry, was to leave Fort Myer, Va., on March 9th, to be absent for a week on post leave.

The remnants of Troop L, 3d Cavalry, Corps, Red Eagle and Trembling Voice and Private Charlie Pretty Bear, have gone the way of many of their comrades and here discharged by order.

All the friends of Mr. George Dandy, son of the General Dandy, retired, will be glad to know that he is now on the road to recovery, says the Omaha "Expositor." The operations for appendicitis were performed, and Mr. Dandy stood the test very nicely, and is now doing as well as could have been expected. Mrs. Dandy will return from West Point in a few weeks, and her son may accompany her.

The phrase being "sent to Coventry" is said to derive its origin from a circumstance which happened to a regiment that was quartered in the town of Coventry, where the officers were denied all sort of intercourse with the town's people. Hence to be "sent to Coventry" signifies to be excluded from all social communications with others.

ANECDOTES OF GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

(By a Comrade of the Olden Times.)

Stepping Aside.—At Fort Brooke, in April, while the forces were recuperating from the recent march, General Scott was one day surrounded by a number of officers and other persons, when Ensign Morley, of the Alabama Volunteers, approached him and requested him to step aside a moment, apparently having something to communicate in private.

The General straightened himself to his full height and assumed an air, as he planted his foot firmly on the ground, accompanying the gesture with a slight inclination of the body, and replied in a short, crisp manner: "I do not step aside, sir. I do not step aside. I never do, sir. I tell you, sir, I never step aside. If you have anything to communicate, sir, say it openly in the presence of these gentlemen. Say it openly. I do not step aside, sir. No, sir, I don't step aside."

Fresh Bread.—Art. 27, Par. 201, page 247.—Bread ought not to be burnt, but baked to an equal brown color. The crust ought not to be detached from the crumb. On opening it, when fresh, one ought to smell a sweet and balsamic odor.

Par. 202.—The troops ought not to be allowed to eat soft bread fresh from the oven, without first toasting it. This process renders it nearly as wholesome and nutritious as stale bread.—General Regulations for the Army, revised by Major-General Scott, 1825.

On the march of the right wing of the Army of Florida, under General Clinch, from Fort Drane to Fort Brooke, in the month of April, 1836, General Scott accompanied the troops, and on the near approach to Fort Brooke he thus accosted, during the day's march, one of the volunteers from — in quite an insinuating manner:

"Well, my good friend, we shall soon reach Fort Brooke. I shall send on to have some fresh bread prepared for you all, and I suppose you will be very glad to get some fresh, soft bread. After living so long on hard biscuits it will be a very agreeable change to you."

"Yes, General, it will be pleasant enough."

"But you will be very glad, won't you—very glad—very glad, indeed—won't you? Only think, fine, fresh bread—fresh, soft bread—won't it be nice?"

"Why, yes, General. It will certainly be very acceptable," said the volunteer, rather indifferently.

"But won't you like it—won't it be very nice?"

"Yes, sir. I shall be very glad to get it," said the volunteer, perceiving that the General required more than a mere assent, and desirous of appearing at least as grateful as was expected of him.

"But, sir," said the General, whose manner until now had been most ingratiating, suddenly assuming a stern appearance as he raised himself in the saddle and gesticulated violently with his arm, "but, sir, remember you shall not eat the bread hot—you shall not eat it hot. No, sir, you shall not eat it hot. I will stand at the mouth of the oven with my drawn sword, and cleave you down if you attempt to eat it hot, sir. You shall not eat hot bread, sir. I will cleave you down first," and thus saying he put spurs to his horse and rode off in a ferocious passion, leaving the astounded volunteer in complete mystification and surprise.

A more deliberate, premeditated, tantalization I do not remember to have heard of. Awaiting a poor soldier, sweltering under the burning sun and the weight of his arms and knapsack, and a haversack whose exhausted condition made any suggestion of fresh viands peculiarly provocative to the gustatory nerves; in a manner personally flattering and patronizing, until a reluctant assent even under those circumstances was wrung from him, and on that instant coming down on him with the severity, gradually becoming more and more ferocious, until the General wound up in a perfect fury.

"Rooster Soup."—While preparing to take the field at Camp Drane, General Scott's mess was deficient one day in the necessary requisites for a dinner, having depended upon being supplied with fresh beef when it was to be issued to the troops. Unluckily on that day no cattle were slaughtered, and after waiting till a late hour the General discovered that they had no prospect of a supply, and sent out a man to find a gopher—a land-terrapin, that burrows several feet in the earth, so that it is often a work of time to dig them out, even when assured that the "fox is earthed." It would have been impossible to have prepared the animal for dinner at any reasonable hour, so the General sent to ask of General Clinch if he had any fresh beef to send him. General Clinch replied that he was sorry he had none but a piece that was just about to be served at his own table, and asked General Scott to favor him with his company at dinner to partake of it.

"I wish I could have fresh beef," said General Scott. "General Clinch has fresh beef. I wish I could have it, too. Tell General Clinch I shall not dine with him. I shall not dine. I have sent out to dig a 'rooster,' and I am determined to sup upon rooster soup. Tell General Clinch I am determined, if I eat nothing for 24 hours, to sup upon rooster soup. I am told it is very nice—very nice, indeed."

Gen. Scott's instructions to the companies in advance in hot pursuit of a party of Indians who were in full view, "Not to fire until fired upon" (Capt. Robertson and Bones, of Georgia Volunteers). Gen. Scott.

"Capt. Bones order your men not to fire a gun until they are fired upon, on no account to fire until fired upon, Capt. Bones. It would make me sick, Capt. Bones, to have them fire before they were fired upon. I should be sick. It would make me puke, Capt. Bones; I should puke. Yes, sir, I should puke actually, Capt. Bones. I would rather be shot in the foot. I would rather be shot in the foot, Capt. Bones, than have your men fire before they were fired upon. (This Capt. B. told me in the presence of Capt. R., and many of the same men who must have heard it, within 30 minutes from the time it was said, as we were returning to a camp ground from the halt and conference at the cove, and it was afterwards told freely in the Army.) The consequent escape of four Indians, who left their packs, which fell into the hands of the advance guard."

The rush of the Indians in that direction having scared up a white Crane first and afterwards one or two more, so that several white flags were seen. I see a white flag. Ha! a white flag, and I see it and I see it (in succession until half a dozen had seen it with the naked eye). "Give me your glass." There, ha! it moves, they shake it; they wave. Yes, they wave it. The white flag moves. Don't you see it? Certainly, said all, as the Great White Crane flopped its huge wings and slowly settled down into a state of quiet and repose on an elevated branch of some dead bushes. The white flag then became visible to the whole Army.

On one occasion a negro was sent on a mission to the hostiles. I believe Gen. S. was opposed to sending this minister or noticing the flag at all. I think I heard him say as much while we halted that day. I believe he was for following up the trail, but, if not mistaken, Gen. C. advised the course we pursued, and accordingly we were halted at the edge of the prairie. Gen. S. and staff, Gen. C. and staff, Col. B. and staff, etc., were in my vicinity at different times while waiting the return

of the ambassador. There did not seem to be an agreement among them on what was to be done, etc. Gen. S. wished to retire the army to encamp, but after several efforts to cause some one to give the order, observed: "Well, if no one will give the necessary orders I must take the command myself," and putting his hand to his mouth to serve as a trumpet, he gave some very extraordinary words of command, which were evidently understood by nobody on the ground, the object being, however, to file by the left flank in the rear of the line on the ground occupied by the companies, respectively. Capt. Thurston here broke in: "Sho! Sho! Sho (in a very audible aside) Great deal better, General to march off by a flank. Captains (taking the word quite out of the General's mouth), face your companies to the right and march 'em off," and so they did. It was in this retirement from the field that Capt. Bones told me the above anecdote.

Complaint was made about want of medical attendants. Gen. S.—How many are there, sir? Ans.—About one to ten or more. Gen. S.—Well, sir, is not that enough? Ans.—No, sir; they have to do all the work about the hospital, etc., etc. Gen. S.—Certainly, sir. The duty of nursing the sick is the most honorable the soldier can perform—the most honorable. Even I, sir, the Major General Commanding, have nursed the sick with these hands. I, sir, the Major General Commanding have not thought it amiss to nurse the sick myself. It is a most honorable duty. Well, sir, I cannot be troubled about all these petty affairs. You must apply to your immediate commanding officer. Who is it? Ans.—Col. Lindsay, sir. Gen. S.—And what does he say, sir? Ans.—He says that one to ten are not enough, and — Gen. S.—What, sir; does he contradict me? Does he say that one to ten are not enough? Ans.—No, sir. No. Gen. S.—Stop, sir; don't interrupt me; don't talk, sir. Does Col. L. say — Ans.—He does not say — Gen. S.—Hush up, sir. I wish to talk. You will not interrupt me, sir. I do not wish to be interrupted, sir, etc., etc.

UNIFORM FOR GARRISON AND FIELD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The full dress uniform of to-day is neither useful nor ornamental, and is both an encumbrance and an unnecessary expense, especially to the enlisted man. The uniform coat, or full dress coat, which is issued to the enlisted man is a relic of the past, and its day of usefulness is gone. It was, at one time, the only coat that was issued to him, and with it were worn the same belts and boxes, both in the garrison and on the field. But to-day two sets of equipments are issued, one to be worn with the full dress and the other with the undress, or field uniform. Those worn with the full dress are purely ornamental and of little or no practical use in the field.

The issue of the new rifle and carbine will necessitate a change in all of the McKeever cartridge boxes in the service, or the substitution of a new belt, which may be worn on all occasions, and it is to be hoped that the latter will be the case.

The undress coat, or blouse, of to-day is by no means the same coat as that originally issued. It has been improved both in finish and material until it has become far neater, more serviceable and more comfortable than the uniform coat, and if the dress coat be discarded a part of the amount saved could be well expended in still further improving the blouse.

The change suggested should certainly meet with favor in the Quartermaster's Department, for it would greatly simplify the clothing list, by striking therefrom over 20 different articles, which must now be kept on hand to complete the various full dress uniforms. We growl occasionally at the Quartermaster's Department, but it must be acknowledged that in the matter of clothing this Department has always been exceedingly liberal, and I doubt if there is any army in the world that is more comfortably clothed than is our own to-day.

But something besides bodily comfort is wanted. Ours is not a military nation, and our Regular Army is so small and the members of it are so seldom seen in uniform, beyond the limits of our Posts, that they are usually looked upon as curiosities by the average civilian.

If you clothe a man in a gaudy uniform and send him out of his Post, you not only render him exceedingly conspicuous, something that no one enjoys unless he be very peculiarly constituted, but you subject him to all manner of ridicule, and he will soon learn to hate the uniform that he wears.

It is therefore very desirable that our uniform should be neat, inconspicuous and not gaudy. It should be made of serviceable and comfortable material, and so constructed or fitted as to give to the soldier perfect freedom of movement, and in case he is suddenly called on for active service he should require no further preparation than to buckle on his cartridge belt and take up his arms. These requirements are very nearly attained in our present undress uniform, and the few changes that are needed have often been suggested. There are but two that seem to be particularly desirable. One is in the cap, and the other is in the broad stripe on the trousers.

The cap now worn is unfitted for use either in the garrison or on the field, but one has been submitted to the War Department which would be satisfactory, at least to the greater part of the officers in the mounted service.

At present there is no campaign hat prescribed for the commissioned officer, but he is permitted and in many cases required to wear the hat which is issued to the enlisted man. This is a comparatively neat and comfortable headgear, when new, but when exposed to the sun and rain for a short time it loses all of the stiffening and becomes a most unsightly object. The brim becomes so soft that when riding rapidly it is apt to drop down in front of the rider's eyes and act as a perfect blind. If this hat were made of finer material, the brim a little heavier and bound so as to prevent its bending quite so readily, it would be greatly improved. Major Chaffee, while acting as Inspector General of the Department of Colorado, in one of his annual reports recommended the substitution of a brown corduroy helmet for our present campaign hat. The suggestion was an excellent one, and it is to be regretted that it was not adopted, for such a headgear would be very comfortable to wear at all times and would retain its original shape under all circumstances.

The objection to the broad stripe on the trousers is that it is decidedly gaudy. A simple cord of the color of the stripe now worn would be far neater. The stripe is of little or no use in designating the wearer as a commissioned officer.

The shoulder strap, as now worn, can be seen at a considerable distance, and indicates the rank of the officer well enough for all practical purposes.

The many objections to the full dress that can be enumerated apply more particularly to the uniform of the mounted service. Nothing could be more inappropriate for a mounted man to wear than a long-tailed

coat, and nothing more uncomfortable than our present helmet. Concerning the helmet I am sure that all will agree with me who have ever been compelled to wear it for one whole day. Unfortunately, but few men in the service have given it this test.

In all cases of detached service, except in the field, the possession of two uniforms is a source of embarrassment, and in the case of enlisted men often a source of additional expense, in the way of transfer of baggage, etc., which they can seldom afford. A short time since two men were ordered from this Post to Fort Wingate, to take part in the annual carbine competition, and were directed to take with them their full dress uniforms. Before leaving each requested permission to take with him a good sized packing chest belonging to their troop, their lockers not being sufficiently large to hold all of their clothing, etc. Had they been required to take but one uniform, a small roll of blankets would have been all the baggage that they would have carried.

The helmet case nuisance is one too well known to all commissioned officers, especially to those who have had to travel by stage in the west, to need any comment.

When troops are sent off on detached service and required to take with them their full dress uniforms, as is often the case now in the east, the question of additional baggage becomes quite an important item. The packing and unpacking, and the transportation of this full dress uniform will give the troop or company commander more bother and annoyance than anything or everything else connected with the move.

THE NEW RIFLE.

It is strange that the War Department should ever have consented to the adoption of a rifle having so many glaring defects as has the model of the Krag-Jorgensen lately issued.

After 15 years of hard effort in perfecting itself in the use of arms of precision, the Army had become expert and begun to appreciate the great advantages of being able to hit the object aimed at, and the effect of this upon the self-reliance and confidence of troops. Whatever advantages American troops ever have gained over continental troops, have been due to their being better marksmen. It would, therefore, seem a piece of stupidity to handicap us in the very direction in which we as a nation excel. The sight on the new rifle is a splendid handicap to good shooting, for it has no wind gauge. The latter is indispensable to good shooting, especially with a bullet, so much affected by wind as is the bullet of .30 caliber. Of what use is an arm, said to be of greater precision than the Springfield, having a sight with which it is impossible to shoot accurately? We are again condemned to "hold off" as we did 20 years, in order that our rifle may be an exact copy as regards sights, of some European one. Again, the notch in the rear sight is so small, with nothing to guide the eye in finding it, and is so far from the eye, that except with the best light, it cannot be found. It would further seem that for an "arm of precision," if precision is sought for, a sight should be so constructed that it could be raised or lowered less than 100 yards at a time. Again, a sight not corrected for drift except at two points, has no business on an arm of great precision.

In these days when we are trying to diminish in every way the weights which a soldier has to carry on the march, it would seem that a rifle of .30 caliber could have been made to weigh less than one of .45. In buying a shotgun one would expect a 16-gauge to weigh less than an 8-gauge. The new rifle with bayonet weighs a half pound more, and everything about it is unnecessarily heavy and clumsy. Again, unless the ramrod is well screwed in (which, by the way, is no easy thing to do with cold fingers, or with rust in the thread), the bayonet cannot be fixed and stay there and company commanders will find it necessary to give the command, "Screw ramrod," before giving, "Fix bayonet." The faults here enumerated are but a few of those which exist, and which every expert rifleman will recognize as soon as he sees the gun, and he will experience its inferiority as soon as he shoots with it. For distances of over 600 yards this rifle will never be an arm of precision and for shorter distances only fairly so. If the War Department really wants to know what kind of an arm it has placed in our hands, let it ask the opinion of officers who have to shoot with it. After the next target season will be a good time.

CAPTAIN OF 25 YEARS' SERVICE.

We shall be obliged if other officers will favor us with their opinions upon this subject, which is an important one.—Editor.

A Quebec dispatch of Feb. 27 says: "The successful tempering of aluminum, so as to give it the consistency of iron, is the latest triumph of F. Allard, the Levis blacksmith, whose rediscovery of the lost Egyptian art of hardening copper startled the mechanical world some three or four years ago, and only failed to make the fortune of the author because of the expensiveness of the process. A recent trial of Allard's tempered aluminum has proved the success of his new method and the practical purposes to which it can be applied. He has made and hardened a cannon, which has just been tested in presence of Col. Spence, the American Consul here, and a number of other dignitaries, with the greatest success. A new and more scientific trial of the cannon has been ordered by the Canadian military authorities to be held at the Quebec citadel by the artillery experts there. The cannon just tested weighs 14 lbs. in all. If it were of iron and the same dimensions, it would weigh 180 lbs. In appearance the finished specimen looks as though it was made of burnished silver."

Corean sentries must be unique according to a description by William Savage Landor, of what he saw at Seoul. He says: "The Corean Tommy Atkins mounts guard curled up in a basket filled with rags and cotton wool! The Cho-sense warrior is not a giant; on the contrary, he is very small, only a little over five feet or even less, so that the round basket which contains him is made only about four feet in diameter and three and a half feet deep. In the inner inclosure of the Royal Palace, where two soldiers at a time are on guard, the baskets are bigger, and the two men contained in them squat or curl up together like two birds in a nest. Their rifles are generally left standing against the wall; but occasionally, where the position to be guarded is a very responsible one, they are nursed in the basket."

To the German his fellow-man is nothing if he is not a soldier, says "The Gentlemen's Magazine." The spirit of "Militarism" is particularly rampant. A colonel with us excites no admiration or notice, but in Germany he is a demi-god, and very often spoiled by the general adulation; but the officer who is not too pleased with himself—that is, who has seen some real service—is one of the most polite and delightful persons to be found anywhere.

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MORE MEN FOR THE NAVY.

In the final debate upon the Naval Appropriation bill
in the Senate March 2, the advocates of Secretary Her-
bert's recommendation for an increase of the enlisted
men of the Navy to 2,000, were Senators of the op-
posite political faith; while its chief opponent was Sen-
ator Gorman of his own party. Mr. Gorman said of the
House bill:

"I desire to say to the Senate that this is the most
extraordinary bill that ever came here at any time since
the reconstruction of the Navy. We have had some
very able men at the head of the Navy Department.
The last three or four Secretaries have been men of very
great ability, and they have, by appealing to Congress
to make liberal appropriations, succeeded in building up
thus far a wonderful Navy. Now, in times of de-
pression, and in the condition of the Treasury, to overdo
this work will only react upon the Navy, and the
pendulum will swing the other way." Mr. Lodge said
in reply: "I think it ought to be remembered that in
the last appropriation bill no increases were made for
the Navy. The Navy was selected as the subject for
economy, and neither the President nor the Secretary
of the Navy made any recommendations, feeling that
it was not a year for the authorization of new ships.
So the economy of the past year fell upon the Navy.
This year they have made recommendations, and the
House of Representatives, recognizing the entire reason-
ableness of the requests, have adopted the precise re-
commendations of the Department."

The Secretary of the Navy has asked for 2,000
men additional; that is, for authority to en-
list as many as he may need of that num-
ber. Everyone who knows the Secretary is aware
that he is extremely careful and provident; that he is
very economical in all his administration, as he was
when he was chairman of the Committee on Naval Af-
airs in the House of Representatives in the matter
of appropriations, and we may be sure that he has asked
for the very smallest number which he finds to be
necessary. I think it is a great mistake to cut down
the number of additional men the Secretary has re-
quested."

Additional weight is given to this statement by the
fact that it comes from a political opponent of the Sec-
retary, but from one whose studies have made him fam-
iliar with the needs of our Navy. But argument was
without effect, and in the end the Secretary's demand
for 2,000 additional men was reduced one-half.

Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, said: "I am surprised
that a Democratic Committee on Appropriations should
be unwilling to trust a Democratic Secretary in a mat-
ter of this kind. I hope that the committee will see
fit to withdraw the amendment. It certainly is the
most unwise one that could be imagined."

Mr. Hutton, of Virginia, said: "We know what the
power of the Navy is in all wars that may arise be-
tween this Government and any other. It so happened
that on one occasion I was engaged in a contest with
the Government of the United States, and no power
of this Government was so severely felt as the power

of the Navy of the United States, small as it then was. That taught me a lesson, that it is the duty of every Government to build up and maintain a large navy; and I for one am not disposed to economize and cramp the efforts that have begun so favorably to build up the Navy of the United States."

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, said: "The present Secretary of the Navy is an able and enlightened man, and he is also a thoroughly sincere economist. I do not mean by that he is a cheese-pairing economist, who saves by the penny and wastes by the pound, but he takes a thoroughly sincere and patriotic view of his duties as Secretary of the Navy and of the needs of the United States. The Senator from Virginia has spoken of the necessities for a navy in time of war. Those, of course, are imminent and indispensable, but the necessity for a strong navy in time of peace is even greater. We cannot have a great commerce over the oceans and seas of this world unless we demonstrate that we have the power to take care of it; and that must necessarily be a naval power. Nothing that can be done in favor of the foreign commerce of the United States is so necessary and so valuable and will bring such rich returns as the establishment and equipment of a strong navy, without which our commerce is helpless, inefficient, and it will not distribute itself around through the different nations of the earth so as to attract the interchange of commodities, and so as to attract wealth on our part and on theirs unless we have it."

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, said: "Mr. President, we are proud of the Navy which we already have. We are proud of the recent battle ships which have been built, of the fast cruisers which are unsurpassed by the vessels of any nation on earth. But how inadequate to our wants? Shall we stop here? Shall we hesitate? Why do we want any navy? If we want any navy, then it must be an adequate navy. Comparing our present naval force with the naval force of second and third rate powers, we have not yet, with all the pride which we take in our ships, equalled the force which second or third rate powers can place upon the ocean."

Two statements were presented in the course of the debate from the Secretary of the Navy concerning the needs of the Navy in the matter of seamen—149 are needed for the Amphitrite, to be completed this month; 752 for the Maine, Puritan, Terror, Katahdin, and Ericsson, to be completed in July, 1895; 575 for the Texas and Monadnock, to be completed next August; 623 for the Boston and Indiana, to be completed in September; 394 for the Massachusetts in November; 394 for the Oregon in December, and 390 for the two gun boats to be finished in April, 1896. In reference to these vessels the Secretary said: "It will be seen that if all these ships should be kept continuously in commission, together with those now in service, the number of men provided for in the appropriation bill would not be sufficient. But it is not the intention or expectation of the Department that all the ships belonging to the Navy are to be, in times of peace, in commission. The coast-defense ships are not intended to cruise abroad at any time, nor will the battle ships make distant cruises. In times of peace these two classes of ships are to be kept in commission only a portion of each year. All, however, require to be kept in order and ready for any demand that may be made upon them, and it is essential that as they are completed and delivered to the Navy they shall each be commissioned and do sufficient cruising to thoroughly test the condition and efficiency of their machinery, battery and fittings."

Seven thousand and fifty-two men are required for vessels now in commission, 3,177 for vessels to be commissioned within a year, 814 for receiving ships, 750 apprentices, and 514 men for other purposes. Less 300 from the Chicago, to be placed out of commission, leaves a net of 12,007 men.

Mr. Gorman's plea against the increase asked for was that of economy. He said: "The fact is, the appropriations which have been made heretofore have not only built up the Navy, but created the great shipyards of our country, so that to-day we can practically compete with the world in the construction of vessels at a small increase of cost, it is true, over the cost of the construction on the Clyde; but the cost is growing less and less every year, until now I believe, if our people were pressed, they could compete with the English in the cost of vessels, and make them equally as good. The President of the United States wisely said in his message at the beginning of this Congress that we had appropriated so much money for the Navy—I do not use his language, but I think I state the substance of it—that it will be all the Department can do to expend the money we have appropriated for the new ships. They have not yet spent it all, and the vessels are not all completed."

A British naval officer of high standing sends to the London "Times" a summary of certain important facts in connection with the recent naval engagements in the East. Here are some of the most interesting: Contrary to prophecy, large guns were not disabled through being dented or perforated by small projectiles propelled at high velocity. The unarmored ends of the two Chinese battle ships remained intact after Yalu, and the vessels came out of action in a seaworthy condition, as far as the structure of the hulls was concerned. Torpedoes were ineffective in an open-sea action. Well-handled torpedo boats, although losing some of their numbers, were effective against a fleet debarred from manœuvring. Japanese torpedo boats were fired on and driven from their objective by friendly war

ships, during an early and abortive attempt to enter the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei. A flotilla of fourteen torpedo boats in the open sea was annihilated, with a solitary exception, by a small number of moderate-speed cruisers. The burst of one well-placed twelve-inch shell disabled the shielded big gun of a protected cruiser, and drove her out of action. The engines of the surviving ships of either fleet were intact, although fire was concentrated on the centres of the vessels. Fighting-tops were useless at the average range of the action as fought. Rudders were not damaged, although in a few instances the connections between the rudder and the bridge were impaired. Woodwork, either in the form of boats, bulkheads, or decks, was disastrous from the entailed conflagrations and splinters. Extreme speed is not a constant requisite in the fleet action, but the power of moving rapidly for a special manœuvre is of supreme value.

C. C. Shelley, New York, publishes a work by Thomas Comerford Martin, editor "Electrical Engineer," and by Joseph Sachs, member N. Y. Electrical Society, and associate member A. I. E. E. on "Electrical Boats and Navigation." It is a history of the rapid advances made in the application of electric power to the purposes of navigation. It is a new industry, but one that is making notable progress. Descriptions are given of storage battery boats and launches, special electrical craft, row-boats, catamarans and paddle-wheel boats, and the application of electricity to canal-boat propulsion. A special chapter is devoted to submarine electric torpedo boats and dirigible electric torpedoes for warfare and life saving. We have descriptions, with illustrations, of the Hovgaard diving electric boat, the Waddington boat, the "Peral," the "Gymnate," the Goubet, and the Baker boat. There are other boats belonging to this class concerning which no information is attainable. It is evident, however, the author tells us, that any great naval war would bring to light what has been done severally in this field. In the chapter on torpedoes we have an account of the Lay-Haight, the Patrick, the Sims-Edison, and the Nordenfeli, the Victoria of the Australian, and Murphy. We have illustrations of most of these, and of the "Hibberd life-saving dirigible electric torpedo float." Allusion is also made to the success of the electrically lighted life buoy of Capt. Metter, recently tried on the German war vessel "Wörth." Altogether the volume is a very complete and valuable account of the present condition of electric propulsion on and under water.

Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A., in a recent lecture in Washington, said it was remarkable how much can be told by means of sign language between people accustomed to its use. As an instance of this he related a circumstance of the Seminole War. Hostilities appearing to be imminent between the whites and the Seminoles, under Billy Bowlegs, their chief, it was desired to communicate with the Indians to ascertain if it was really their purpose to go to war. It was very difficult to get at the Seminoles, however, and no method seemed open until one day a man came in from his cabin down the coast and stated that he had left there on account of his supposed danger from Indians. He had found upon his cabin door a small white flag made of heron's wings attached to a stick. On the end of the stick were a twist of tobacco and a small string of beads. He said some Indians had scrawled upon his door with the end of a burnt stick some signs. There were three stars in a line, then a full round circle, and then four more stars. These signs were interpreted to mean that Billy Bowlegs desired to have a peaceful smoke and talk with the white men, that his messenger had been at the cabin three days before the time of the full moon, and that he would come again four days after the full moon to receive the answer of the white man. The Indians' message was answered by the presence of the white men four days after the full moon, and sure enough Billy Bowlegs was on hand, a conference was had, and it was shown that the Indians did not desire to engage in a general war, but that the outrages of which the whites complained had been committed by a few unreliable bad Indians.

The report accompanying the bill to pension the surviving soldiers of the Indian wars shows that there still remain of the Seminole war of 1817 only five survivors and 120 widows; of the "La Fevre" Indian war, which occurred 68 years ago, 14 survivors and 107 widows; of the Sabine war of 1836, 221 survivors and 155 widows; of the Cayuse war of 1847, 144 survivors and 32 widows; of the Texas and New Mexico Indian wars, 1,448 veterans and 890 widows; of the California Indian wars, 476 and 230 widows; of the Indian wars of Oregon and Washington, prior to 1856, 2,399 and 1,340 widows. The last of these wars occurred 40 years ago, and the estimated age of the survivors is fixed at 65 years, while the estimated age of the Seminole survivors is 94 years.

The Journal of the United States Artillery for January contains articles on "Geometrical Construction of Gun Strains," by Prof. A. G. Greenhill, Artillery College, Woolwich, England; the "Development and Construction of Modern Gun Carriages for Heavy Artillery," by First Lieut. C. C. Gallup, 3d Artillery; "The Buffington-Crozier Experimental Disappearing Carriage for 8-inch Breech Loading Steel Rifle," by First Lieut. M. F. Harmon, 1st Artillery; a discussion of the question, "Shall the United States have Light Artillery?" by Second Lieut. George M. Wright, 1st Light Artillery, Ohio N. G., and an article on "Coast Artillery Fire Instruction," by First Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, 4th Artillery.

In a letter to the editor of the London Army and Navy Gazette, a naval officer of high rank, proved ability, and long experience, in which he affirms his belief "that any battleship fleet in Mediterranean waters will be destroyed either at sea at night, or in an open anchorage at night, by any naval power that has a suitable number of torpedo boats in those seas." The Gazette, in an article on the evolution of torpedo craft classifies them into four distinct types—the torpedo cruiser, the torpedo gunboat, the torpedo boat destroyer, and the torpedo boat. Of these types the two latter are successful, and will undoubtedly remain permanent. The two former are failures, the torpedo cruiser because its scouting capability has been sacrificed to making it more of a fighting ship, the torpedo gunboat because its torpedo boat destroying capability has been sacrificed to making it more of a scout. Both will disappear, and their place will be taken by a type which will have the size and pace to overhaul any torpedo boat, or even torpedo boat destroyer, in a seaway, and the high freeboard and habitability that will enable them to be what they ought to be, the eyes and ears of the fleet.

In a letter addressed to the "North American Review" for March Lieut. John A. Harman, 7th Cavalry, U. S. A., shows the political importance of the Hawaiian Islands and their value to us as a strategic point of control for the whole Northern Pacific. Our Atlantic and Gulf coasts are menaced by a line of hostile stations, and there have been of late years steady encroachments upon the Pacific domain by England and Germany. We alone of all the great nations have failed to recognize the necessity of providing coaling stations for modern naval vessels, depending upon steam power. "The maritime power that holds Pearl River Harbor moors her fleet there and holds the key to the North Pacific. Every consideration," argues Lieut. Harman, "forces us to the conclusion that the annexation or territorial acquisition of these islands is a military, naval, and commercial necessity to the United States."

The commission in charge of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park, in their report give a list of the missing regimental and battery reports of the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga. There are about 300 in all, including the report of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, Battalion K, 5th U. S. Artillery, and 1st Battalion, 13th U. S. Infantry. Perhaps some of our readers can put the commission in the way of obtaining these. Pictures are given in the report of monumental stones on the field, including those to the 4th U. S. Cavalry, 4th U. S. Artillery (Battalion I), 16th U. S. Infantry.

Messrs. Jules Rouff et Cie (Editeurs, 14 Cloître Saint Honore, Paris) are issuing a work called "La France Illustrée," which appears in numbers of 48 pages each, with illustrations, colored maps and plans. Number 2, which has just appeared, is descriptive of the Département de l'Aisne, and gives statistics of its cities, industries, châteaux, fortifications, etc. Ninety centimes per number. The text is by V. A. Malte-Brun; Maps and Plans by Erhard. There are also excellent views and illustrations by Clerget.

We have received the first number of the XXIII. Vol. of "Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete des Seewesens," herausgegeben vom K. u. K. Hydrographischen Amte, Pola. Druck und Commissions-Verlag von Carl Gerold's Sohn in Wien. The present monthly number contains an illustrated article upon velocity and manœuvrability of ships of war; a tactical study, by Rudolph Labrés, K. u. K. Frigate Captain; a long article upon the war between Japan and China; another upon the Pebel Ge-haschl system of electric signal telegraphy, besides other interesting matter.

It is stated in the Chinese papers that the Japanese have placarded Peking with notices that they will not interfere with the business of the place or any of the peaceable inhabitants; that they expect to be there shortly, and the people are not to be afraid that they will molest or annoy them in any way. They further offer a reward of 400 yen for any information that may lead to the detection of any person who shall have pulled down these placards. The Chinese officials, it is stated, are afraid to order the removal of the placards.

The importance assumed by the subject of aerial navigation is shown by the appearance of an octavo volume containing the "Proceedings of the International Conference on Aerial Navigation," held in Chicago in August, 1893. It is reprinted from the columns of the "American Engineer and Railroad Journal," and published at the office of that paper, No. 47 Cedar street, New York. There are numerous illustrations in the volume showing the various methods of attempted flight.

Thirty years ago the death rate among the British soldiers quartered in India was 69 per 1,000. It is now only 15, an important and doubtless the chief factor in this reduction being the improved water supply of the cities and chief towns throughout the peninsula. Enormous sums of money have thus been expended, and proved a paying investment, as well as an incalculable advantage to the communities thus served.

Gen. McCook said the other day, in the course of an address at a meeting of the Indian Rights Association, at Denver, that in his 40 years' experience with the Indians he had always found a white man at the bottom of every difficulty. He said that his decisions in cases of trouble between whites and Indians had always been in favor of the Indians.

SIGNALING FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Following is the substance of a lecture recently delivered by Lieut. Albert P. Niblock, U. S. N., before the Naval Reserve of New York:

The art of signaling has made immense strides in the last twenty years. Every Army in the world and every Navy has settled on some broad and comprehensive plan of communication, and adopted such codes and methods of transmitting them as may have seemed best adapted to their needs. In this country, at least, as regards signal codes, the Navy has followed the lead of the Army until recently, when the Navy cut loose for itself and reconstructed its entire system. Some compromise must now be arrived at, by means of which the Army and Navy can communicate. As it is now they have different codes.

The Army some years ago turned its back upon the Myer Code, which was used so successfully all during the Civil War, and for twenty years afterward, and in January, 1890, adopted the American Morse Code, the commercial code in use in this country. This code was made before the principles of signaling were understood, and was so unfit for use at sea that it was discarded in the Navy, and the time-honored Myer Code readopted, but with certain modifications demanded by modern conditions.

The present Naval Code (or modified Myer) consists of only thirty characters. It is the most flexible and most simple code in use, and is absolutely a new departure in the art of signaling. In conjunction with this there are twenty-nine flags for day signaling using ten numerals, and the principal change has been in adding two flags to the old code and substituting canary yellow for white in the interest of long-range visibility.

In comparison with this simplicity the English Navy uses fifty-eight different flags and has two codes, the semaphore of forty-four characters and the Continental Morse Code of thirty-six characters. The French Navy uses fifty-one flags and has at least five codes. In contrast with all other navies, we have set our face against the semaphore as being too complicated, not giving all around visibility, and being restricted to day use.

We have certainly gained immensely in simplifying our codes in substituting the Modified Myer Code for the three codes we had, and we have robbed signaling of half its mystery, as any one can now learn all about it in a very short time. Simplicity is, of course, a great thing, but the crowning virtue of any method of signaling is reliability. Speed of signaling is of great value, of course, but of no value if mistakes occur. One great thing you must struggle against is the idea that the man who can signal the fastest is the best signalman. The reliable man is the best. Nothing should be taken for granted in signal practice. Repetition should be called for in case of the slightest doubt.

The final dictum in signaling is this: That method of signaling is the best which is the most reliable and which is as simple and rapid as is consistent with absolute reliability.

We have unquestionably as good a signal system as there is in the world, but patience, strict attention, and deliberateness are just as necessary as if we had the worst. Constant practice is the only royal road to success. Owing to the Army and Navy now having different codes, the task before you of the Naval Militia is to help develop our coast signaling and communication between land and sea forces. (Lieut. Niblock here pointed out the real difference between the Army and Navy with regard to their needs in the matter of signaling. He said:)

On shore, telegraphy and heliographing from high stations, combined with balloon and pigeon service, give a very long range of communication. For instance, one can cable around the world. Out West, during the Indian wars, the heliograph has been used over 100 miles between stations. In Europe pigeon service has enabled direct communication to be made 1,100 miles by releasing a number of pigeons. Balloon service offers a hazardous method of signaling on shore, but under any circumstances it has a wider range than using it at sea.

At sea, the curvature of the earth, the absence of elevated stations except by the different use of captive balloons, the impracticability of telegraphy and heliography, all combine to restrict the range of signaling. The heliograph cannot be used satisfactorily, and generally, because it is necessary to keep the mirror focused on a particular station, and as ships move or swing the heliograph finds a very restricted use in the Navy. As to pigeons, the longest recorded flight at sea (from sea to land) is 315 miles. They are an excellent adjunct in naval coast defense, but the range of communication is very much less at sea than on land.

Before we take up the question of Naval Signaling as contrasted with Army signaling, a study of the theory of signaling was next given to show how the Army and Navy have naturally drifted apart.

Now as to the fundamental principles of signaling: If we can attract the attention of any one by a sound, or movement, or the display of an object, we have a signal code in its simplest form, provided the sender and observer have an understanding as to the meaning. In the Navy, for "man over board" at night in squadron at sea we burn a blue light. This blue light has only the one use. It is a code in itself of one element and one character, and is the very simplest form.

In the International Helm Code, which all vessels in the world recognize, we have: One blast of the steam whistle, "I am directing my course to starboard," two to port," three, "am going full speed astern." Here we have a complete code of one element and of three characters.

In Naval signaling with flags we use both color and form; in the Myer Code we use motion as in the wig-wag sound as in the fog-whistle. In American Morse (which the Army uses) elements of motion, sound and time (or duration). This element of duration, i. e., the pause is the great objection to the code.

In constructing an alphabet we follow the rule of printing offices where the letters most used are in the biggest fonts and come first.

The Myer Code is constructed with this point in view, as I and t are characters of one element; a, e, u and o of two; c, d, h, u, s of three, etc. The American Morse follows the theory in the first six letters, and there abandons it completely. The test of this is shown in sending a message by the two codes. In a test I have in mind of 600 words the Myer Code took 6,926 motions of the wig-wag flag and the American Morse 7,073. In the Navy rapidity with reliability is everything, for action squadrons will come together quickly as compared with the way armies approach one another, and minutes are precious. Take the two hostile squadrons steaming at fifteen knots and approaching one another. When three miles apart the interval of time separating them is only six minutes. This is an extreme case, but it is startling.

Methods which operate under one set of conditions will fail under others. Now, where the Army gets ahead of the Navy in one bound is in the electric telegraph.

Time, distance, curvature of the earth, meteorological conditions, everything, saving the presence of the enemy, is solved; every barrier melts before the magic of this subtle fluid, but the electric telegraph is not available in the same way in Naval signaling. The vast commercial lines in this country, with their 25,000 or 30,000 operators, use the American Morse Code. It is admittedly an awkward code with the wig-wag and the heliograph, but it is held on to by the Army for the sake of the advantage it offers in time of war to recruit the Signal Corps from the ranks of these thousands of operators.

For Naval purposes the American Morse Code is almost useless, and in some ways dangerous. On board a rapidly moving torpedo boat or a vessel turning the sender cannot always face the receiver squarely, particularly if sending to two or more vessels, and there is always doubt about the "space" or front as a right or left motion. Using a fog-whistle or an electric winker light to transmit this code, the slowness and deliberation which must be used makes it necessary to prolong the space and long dash inordinately. The time consumed is enormous. To make signal for a simple change, of course, requires some five minutes, during which time the blasts are almost continuous, approaching vessels cannot be heard, the people on the bridge are deafened, and the vessel itself is positively a danger to navigation. In the electric night system, with a host of lanterns, it is impossible to use this code without having six lanterns, and four ought to be the most used, and with the very system it is out of the question. When I think of what we endured in the Navy from using that code I am amazed that we stood as long, and it is no wonder that the corner was turned.

Now the simpler the whole question of signaling can be made and the fewer the codes to be memorized the greater the number of men we can expect will learn it.

The Naval Code, as before stated, is modified from the Myer Code. The Myer Code was invented by the late Brig. Gen. Albert Myer in 1856. (The Myer Code has been discontinued.)

(From the Aldershot "News.")

THE DEFLECTED BULLETS' PUZZLE.

Does anyone know why a bullet fired from a rifle with the bayonet fixed is deflected from its true path? The puzzle is an old one, and many solutions of it, scientific, wise, and otherwise, have from time to time been put forward; but I believe no really satisfactory explanation of the fact has ever been given. During the past year some careful experiments to test the effect of fixing swords and bayonets, in different ways, and with different rifles, have been carried out at the Punjab School of Musketry, at Changle Gully, and the results, some of which I have tabulated for you below, are simply one of those things which "no fellow can understand." Perhaps some of the many musketry experts who read these notes will ponder over them, and tell us at what conclusions they arrive. The firing in all these experiments was by selected marksmen using sand-bag rests, and aiming always at the same mark with the correct sight for the range, which in every case was 300 yards.

Lee-Metford Rifle.—Mark I. (Black pellet powder ammunition.)

Seven rounds, sword fixed as per regulation. Result: Point of mean impact, 3 feet 10½ inches low, and 2 feet 10¼ inches right.

Seven rounds, with fixed sword-handle and ring, but blade cut off. Result: Point of mean impact, 1 foot 9½ inches low, and 1 foot 7 inches right.

Seven rounds, sword fixed on left. Result: Point of mean impact, 3 feet 3 inches low, and 9½ inches right.

Seven rounds, with fixed sword-handle and ring, but blade lashed on in rear of muzzle. Result: Point of mean impact, 6 inches high, and 1 foot 7 inches right.

Martini-Henry Rifle.—Mar IV.

Seven rounds, sword-bayonet fixed as per regulation. Result: Point of mean impact, 2 feet 6 inches low, and 1 foot 6 inches left.

Seven rounds, long bayonet fixed as per regulation. Result: Point of mean impact, 2 feet 10 inches high, and 1 foot 7 inches left.

Seven rounds, long bayonet fixed on left. Result: Point of mean impact, 2 feet 6 inches high, and 1 foot 8 inches right.

Seven rounds, long bayonet-socket fixed, but blade cut off. Result: Point of mean impact, 1 foot 9 inches high, and 3 inches left.

Seven rounds, long bayonet-socket fixed, blade lashed on in rear of muzzle. Result: Point of mean impact, 1 foot 10 inches high, and 1 foot 2½ inches right.

These results constitute a puzzle which certainly no one has solved yet. When swords are fixed as per regulation, the Lee-Metford carries low, and to the right, but the Martini-Henry, under the same conditions, carries low, and to the left. Why these different results? Again, with bayonet fixed instead of sword, the Martini-Henry at 300 yards throws nearly 3 feet high, instead of 2½ feet low! Who can explain this? Once more, with any attachment whatever, the Lee-Metford carries invariably to the right, but evidently the same rule does not hold good with the Martini-Henry, for the figures I have given show that it throws sometimes to the right, and sometimes to the left, depending upon how and where the bayonet is fixed to it. What explanation is forthcoming of these peculiarities? They have of course often been discussed before, but we do not seem to get any "forrarder" on our way to enlightenment as to the true cause of these eccentric deflections.

AN ENGINEER'S OPINION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In my opinion, Rep. Meyer should not be greatly surprised at some of the opposition that has been manifested toward the personnel bill. We all remember the little ditty,

"Mother, may I go out to swim?
Yes, my darling daughter,
Hang your clothes on a hickory limb,
But don't go near the water!"

No doubt the darling daughter would have found the mother's reply more satisfactory had the last two lines been omitted. Similarly, many officers in the Navy would have considered the Meyer bill more satisfactory had sections 45 and 46 been omitted. Translated into plain English, these sections mean: "In spite of the fact that staff officers are said to have positive rank they shall make no use of it whatever." Some of our National legislators have a very narrow conception of the meaning of "military." In their minds, to train the starboard battery two points forward o'beam is military; to back the starboard engines, go ahead with the port engines, then ahead with both engines, thereby possibly accomplishing the ramming of the enemy, is not military! Oh, no! not, though the ship have engines of 25,000 horse-power! EXCELSIOR.

ON GUARD.

The following incident occurred on an officers' guard in a well-known home station, where the general in command was a strict disciplinarian. Captain A—, who had just mounted guard, suddenly recollected an important appointment at the officers' club, which is about a mile from the guard-room, and chanced having a run down dressed as he had mounted guard. He had been in the club about ten minutes, when the General drove up, and entered to the consternation, but apparent unconcern, of Captain A—. The General very soon left the club, and on his way home would have to pass the officers' guard. Here was a "fix" for Captain A—, but he made a bold stroke. Immediately the General was seated in his carriage, which was closed, Captain A—, perched himself on the protruding springs in the rear, and was driven off. As the carriage approached the guard-room, the sentry rang the officers' bell, and called "Guard turn out." At about ten paces from the guard Captain A— dropped from the rear of the carriage, and doubled to his place on the right of the guard, as if he had come from the officers' room, and gave the command "Guard, present arms." The General returned the salute, but stopped in surprise, saying "Why, Captain A—, did I not see you at the officers' club just a few minutes ago?" "Well, sir," replied the captain, "I'm pretty often at the club when I have nothing else to do, but to-day I am on guard. When duty calls, sir, you know—" "Yes, yes," said the General, smiling, "and I hope you will always attend duty's call with as much alacrity as you've done to-day. Good morning." Captain A— is now colonel on the staff.

"CLAP A STOPPER ON."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The enclosed slip is from the "Lowell Courier," and to use a nautical phrase, "a stopper should be clapped on." If I am correctly informed, this B. S. Osborn, in order that he might accompany Adm. Farragut as reporter for a leading New York paper, was enlisted temporarily as a landsman, as the regulations of the service would not allow him on board except as an officer or enlisted man, and as "a reporter" he was in the fight at New Orleans. Now he poses as an Admiral, he having been for two years the head of a naval veteran association, with rank of Admiral. There is too much of this going on at present, and it ought to be stopped. The officers of the G. A. R. do not pose as Generals, etc., but as National Commanders, etc. MARINE.

Four hours' sleep for men, says Kirby, in Mr. George Meredith's new novel, six for women, and twenty-four for the Lords of the Admiralty.

"Chambers' Journal" thinks it no exaggeration to say that the amount of hard cash now reserved by the various Governments in view of a possible outbreak of war exceeds rather than falls short of \$750,000,000, which would not under any circumstances be parted with, even for the most temporary object.

The German Emperor read a paper on the evening of Feb. 8 before the Military Association of Berlin on the necessity of the co-operation of land and sea forces, with special reference to the war between China and Japan. His Majesty, who was accompanied by Prince Henry of Prussia, arrived at the Military Academy almost two hours before the time fixed for the lecture to commence, and busied himself in arranging the maps and diagrams by which he illustrated his remarks. The lecture, in which His Majesty fluently explained these diagrams, dwelt on the importance of a strong navy, and especially of ironclads, occupied two hours. About 500 officers were present.

"Steve Brodie," of New York, celebrated as a bridge jumper, and Bowery boy, and now posing as an actor, while performing in Baltimore on Feb. 27, when interviewed about politics, etc., among other things was reported as saying: "I've got friends in both parties. Now, there's Chauncey Depew. He's a peach. He's my friend, he is, and he's been that ever since I used to be a newsboy in the Mills Building and run errands for him. I think he's a good fellow and all right. But I think Chauncey'll be wise if he just holds that snug little berth known as president of the New York Central Railroad. He makes a mistake if he thinks he'll ever get to the White House. Like Blaine, he's too fly a man to be President. Politics'll just carry him along till about the time he's to be nominated, and then there'll be a slip-up and they'll give him the same old gag, 'just wait another four years, Chauncey, my boy.' That's the way they have been dallying with him for ten years. He'd better hold on to what he's got or else take Ward McAllister's vacant cushion and be the leader of the 'Four Hundred.' Wouldn't Chauncey look 'darling' as the leader of some of them swell dances?"

Sir William Fraser in his collection of stories, "Hic et Ubique," tells this anecdote of Wellington: "The Duke was asked whether he considered personal beauty in a man of much use to him; he replied: 'My looks were once of great use to me.' He then related the following story; it reached me through the Duke's brother-in-law, the late Dean Pakenham; it was, I was told, a favorite story of the Duke's, if not his most favorite story: 'After the Army passed from Spain into France, and occupied the low plains at the northern foot of the Pyrenees, the Duke directed Lord Hill to take up a position at a short distance from the main body, across one of the many streams in that locality. The water was very low, and easily fordable at the time, but during the night a very heavy rain came on; the next day the stream was nine or ten feet deep, and Lord Hill, with only a few thousand men, was in dangerous proximity to Marshal Soult's whole Army. Nothing was heard of Lord Hill during the whole day; his position evidently had not been discovered by the French. On the following morning the Duke became anxious; he determined to cross over himself to ascertain the state of affairs. A small boat was procured; the Duke got into it, and remained standing. The stream was very narrow but deep; the boat touched the opposite bank, close to where an Irish sentry was posted; the man challenged the party, who could not give the countersign, on which Pat leveled his musket to fire at them. Looking along the barrel he recognized the Commander-in-Chief, just as His Grace stepped on shore; he immediately brought his musket to the salute, and, with the greatest good humor, called out: 'God bless your craigid (crooked) nose! I'd sooner see it than tin thousand min.' The Duke used to finish his story by adding: 'I protest that this is the greatest personal compliment ever paid me in the whole course of my life.'"

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

PACIFIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral C. C. Carpenter. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

N. ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Admiral W. A. Kirkland. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

S. ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral Chas. S. Norton. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. G. E. Ide (p. s.) Sailed from San Jose, Guatemala, March 4, to Panama, to protect American interests.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.) At San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. J. McGowan. Training ship. At Norfolk, Va.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. B. J. Cromwell (n. a. s.) At Bocas del Toro, Colombia, March 8, to look after American interests.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (a. s.) Sailed from Chefoo, China, Feb. 28, for Nagasaki.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas (p. s.) Sailed from Acapulco March 6 for Mare Island, Cal., where she will undergo repairs and investigation into the causes for an injury sustained during her recent run from Mare Island to Acapulco.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.) Left Gibraltar March 5 for Malta.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (a. s.) At Chefoo Feb. 15.

CHICAGO, 14 Guns, Capt. A. T. Mahan. Address New York Navy Yard. Sailed from Madeira March 4, en route home.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.) Left Barbadoes Feb. 28 for Trinidad. Was at latter place March 7.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. George W. Sumner (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard. To leave March 8 for anchorage in North River.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (a. s.) At Chin Kiang, China.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickens (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. F. F. Fletcher (s. d.) At Washington, D. C.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (a. s.) At Hong Kong Feb. 19, en route to Shanghai.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham (s. d.) At Washington, D. C.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (Schoolship.) At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley (Training-ship.) At Barbadoes Feb. 14. Due at St. Lucia March 1, and at Martinique March 9.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (s. d.) At Newport, R. I., March 4. To visit New York and Washington.

FRANKLIN, 30, Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (Receiving-ship.) Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. F. Wildes (Receiving-ship.) At Mare Island, Cal.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (a. s.) At Hong Kong March 6.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neill (e. s.) Arrived at Newport March 6 from New York to receive her torpedoes and be inspected, and will then sail for Europe. Will go to Kiel, Germany, in June next.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards (s. d.) At Erie, Pa.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (n. a. s.) Left Newport, R. I., Feb. 27, to join squadron of Adm. Meade. Arrived at Trinidad March 7.

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking (Receiving-ship.) At dock foot of West 50th St., New York City. P. O. Station G, New York.

MOHICAN, 4 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.) At New Wharfedale, Alaska, March 6.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (a. s.) At Tien-Tsin, China.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.) Left Mobile, Ala., March 1, for Trujillo, Honduras.

NEWARK, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. S. W. Terry (s. a. s.) At Montevideo.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. R. D. Evans (n. a. s.) Cruising in company with the Cincinnati and Raleigh. Address mail from March 5 to 13 to, care U. S. Consul, Port au Prince, Hayti, and from March 13 to 23 to Kingston, Jamaica. Left Barbadoes Feb. 28, for Trinidad. Was there March 7.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.) At Newchang, China.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) At Honolulu March 4. Reports received at Navy Department state her machinery is out of order.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) Sailed from Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 6, for Colon.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.) At Buenaventura, Colombia, Feb. 20.

RICHMOND, Capt. A. S. Crownshield, (Receiving-ship.) At League Island, Pa.

T. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. Public Marine School. Address foot E. 28th St., N. Y.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.), (Flagship.) Left Algiers for Alexandria Feb. 21.

SARATOGA, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Penn. School-ship). On a cruise in West Indies. Was due at St. Thomas March 2.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (s. d.) New Magdalene Bay, Cal., on survey work.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship). At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS, 3 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.) Left Norfolk, Va., March 4, for a cruise up the coast for derelicts, particularly around the Delaware Breakwater.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship). At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Ackley (s. a. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (a. s.) Left Chefoo for Chemulpo March 7.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Navy officers lately registering in New York City are Surg. M. H. Crawford, Sturtevant House; Rear Adm. S. B. Luce, Park Avenue Hotel.

A resolution was offered March 6 in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, New York City, appropriating \$33,000 for the purpose of constructing a dumping boat after the patent of Lieut. Comdr. Daniel Delehanty, U. S. N.

The Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., has 24 torpedo directors ready to be issued to vessels needing them. These directors are designed to be located in the pilot house of a vessel, from which the course of the torpedo may be governed. Their test, it is claimed, has produced the most satisfactory results.

A report has been received by the Bureau of Steam Engineering from the U. S. S. Philadelphia, at Honolulu, in relation to her passage from San Francisco to her present station. The cause of her delay was due to a very foul bottom. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the vessel's machinery is in good condition.

The San Francisco and the Marblehead will represent the United States at the opening of the North Sea Canal, which is to take place on June 20 next. Secretary Herbert received Saturday an invitation from the German Government to participate, and he has assented, and notified it in reply that the two vessels named will be present at the event.

The steam yacht Genevieve, of Onset, Mass., was given a trial trip on Feb. 21 under the auspices of Navy officials, who, it is said, were so well satisfied with her speed and general working that they recommended her immediate purchase by the Government. The Genevieve, it is said, will be used in New York Harbor in connection with the Light House Service to look after the gas buoys, etc., approaching that port.

The British Admiralty has directed that a guard of bluejackets and marines be held in readiness at Sheerness to embark on a vessel named the Diogenes, which was built by an English shipbuilder. The Admiralty has cause to suspect that the vessel was contracted for by one of the belligerent powers of the East. The vessel is shortly to proceed on a trial trip, and the guard is to be sent with her to see that the craft does not leave British waters at the conclusion of the trial.

Rear Adm. Kennedy, commanding the British East Indian Station, has sent home for publication the following account of the "bag" made by the "Boadiceas" up to last September: "Sambur, 14; Mauritain deer, 87; spotted deer, 19; hog deer, 22; nilgai, 1; Indian antelope, 45; Indian gazelle, 1; tiger, 2; elephant, 1; pig, 16; hares, 14; rabbits, 595; peafowl, 6; jungle fowl, 10; guinea fowl, 479; francolin, 242; partridge, 143; sand grouse, 5; teal, 26; duck, 22; quail, 25; golden plover, 40; snipe, 1,146; miscellaneous, 65; total head, 3,046."

A series of experiments with an aluminium torpedo tube, which have been commenced at Devonport, are described in the last issue of the London "Naval and Military Record." Over a hundred Whitehead torpedoes were fired, and the new metal stood the test splendidly. It was then decided to apply a much more severe test, and twenty torpedoes were fired in rapid succession. It was then found that the hinges of the door had been weakened, and that the firing mechanism in the centre of the door (termed the breechblock) had been deranged. Although a torpedo tube would never be required to stand such a strain on service, it has been decided to replace the aluminium breechblock by one of brass, and to fit the door with brass hinges. Even with these alterations, it is estimated that by using aluminium a saving in weight of eighty pounds will be effected in the door of each torpedo tube, an advantage which will be used for the storage of additional quick-firing ammunition.

The Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co. reprints from the "Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers" the report of Passed Engr. Albert B. Willits, U. S. N., on the contract trial of the U. S. triple screw protected cruiser Minneapolis. Mr. Willits says: "The operation of the main air pumps simply emphasized the justice of the claim of this class of pumps for highest honors. Not only did they do remarkably efficient duty at the smallest cost in power, but the regularity and certainty of their action, and their low speeds conducted to other efficiencies by reducing to a minimum all anxiety on the part of those in charge of the running of the machinery regarding their possible stoppage or breakdown, or of sudden and excessive change of speed." The six main circulating pumps, driven by two 10 in. by 6 in. simple engines coupled together, had an aggregate capacity of 40,500 gallons per minute, about equaling the amount of water which would enter through a 27 inch hole in the ship's bottom.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 1.—Lieut. J. W. Stewart from Naval Intelligence Office to ordnance instruction.

Cadet Motobiko Takasaki, of Japan, resigned from the Naval Academy and will return to Japan.

MARCH 2.—No naval orders.

MARCH 3.—Sunday.

MARCH 4.—Lieut. Comdr. W. I. Moore detached from duty on board the Coast Survey steamer Patterson and granted three months' leave.

MARCH 5.—Ensign Glennie Tarbox detached from the Coast Survey steamer Patterson and ordered to accompany Pay Insp. Robert W. Allen to his home.

MARCH 6.—Asst. Paymr. E. D. Ryan ordered to examination for promotion at the Mare Island Navy Yard on March 15.

Chaplain M. M. Goodwin ordered to the Columbia.

Gunner William W. Carter detached from the Magazine at Craney Island, Va., on March 16 and placed on the retired list from March 18.

Gunner James Hayes detached from duty at the New York Navy Yard on March 23 and placed on the retired list from March 24.

Richard Hatton authorized to appear before an examining board to meet at the Navy Department on March 11 to undergo examination for Asst. Paymaster in the Navy.

Rev. J. B. Frazier authorized to appear before a medical board to meet at the Navy Department on March 15 to undergo an examination for a chaplaincy in the Navy.

Joseph Hill authorized to appear before an examining board to meet at Norfolk, Va., on March 12 to undergo examination for appointment as gunner in the Navy.

MARCH 7.—Ch. Engr. P. A. Benick detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard on March 19 and ordered to duty on board the receiving ship Franklin, the same day.

Ch. Engr. Elijah Laws detached from the receiving ship Franklin on March 19 and placed on the retired list on March 20.

Asst. Surg. T. W. Richards detached from the Naval Laboratory, New York, on March 28 and ordered to duty on board the receiving ship Minnesota.

Asst. Surg. James Stoughton detached from the receiving ship Minnesota on March 28 and ordered to duty at the Puget Sound Naval Station.

P. A. Paymr. Thomas S. Jewett ordered to examination at the Navy Department on March 18, and upon its completion ordered to duty as assistant to general storekeeper at Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Engr. Walter Ball, who has just been transferred to the Engineer Corps from the Marine Corps, ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Circular 65, Feb. 19, 1895. Navy Dept.

Publishes joint resolution of Congress authorizing the wearing of the distinctive badge adopted by the regular Army and Navy Union upon all occasions of ceremony.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Promotions in the Navy.

MARCH 1.—Asst. Naval Constructor Washington L. Capps to be a Naval Constructor.

Commo. William A. Kirkland to be a Rear Admiral.

Capt. Francis M. Bunce to be a Commodore.

Comdr. Funnell F. Harrington to be a Captain.

Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. Vary to be a Commander.

Lieut. John A. Rodgers to be a Lieutenant Commander.

Lieut. (J. G.) Augustus C. Almy to be a Lieutenant.

Lieut. James K. Selfridge to be a Lieutenant Commander.

Lieut. (J. G.) William P. White to be a Lieutenant.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederick W. Crocker to be a Commander.

Lieut. Charles A. Adams to be a Lieutenant Commander.

Lieut. (J. G.) John H. Shipley to be a Lieutenant.

Lieut. William H. Everett to be a Lieutenant Commander.

Lieut. (J. G.) John E. Craven to be a Lieutenant.

Lieut. John M. Hawley to be a Lieutenant Commander.

Lieut. (J. G.) James H. Hetherington to be a Lieutenant.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Berry to be a Commander.

Lieut. Thomas H. Stevens to be a Lieutenant Commander.

Lieut. (J. G.) John J. Knapp to be a Lieutenant.

To be Lieutenants—Ensigns William L. Howard, Wiley R. M. Field, Edwin A. Anderson, John M. Poyer, Charles P. Eaton, John M. Elliott, Benjamin E. Thurston, Harry George, Frederick L. Chapin.

MARCH 2.—Asst. Paymr. Eugene D. Ryan to be P. A. Paymaster.

Francis Joseph Semmes to be an Asst. Paymaster.

Richard Hatton to be an Asst. Paymaster.

John B. Frazier and John P. Chidwick to be Chaplains.

Appointments in the Navy.

MARCH 1.—Washington L. Capps, Lloyd Bankson, Pennsylvania, and John G. Tawres, Delaware; Robert Stocker, Minnesota; Frank W. Hibbs, Minnesota; Elliott Snow, Utah; Richmond P. Hobson, Alabama, and George H. Rock, Michigan; Thomas F. Ruhm, Tennessee, and Lawrence Spear, Ohio; Frank B. Zahm, Pennsylvania; Horatio G. Gillmor, Wisconsin; Henry G. Smith, Ohio; Richard M. Watt, Pennsylvania; John D. Buerer, Michigan; Joseph E. McDonald, Illinois, and Homer L. Ferguson, North Carolina, to be Assistant Naval Constructors.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following-named persons have been designated for examination for cadets in the Revenue Marine Service at Washington, D. C., April 1:

Eben Barker, Annapolis, Md.; Charles L. Boone, Baltimore, Md.; David S. Clayton, Philadelphia, Pa.; William F. Crowley, Readville, Mass.; Henry G. Fisher, Washington, D. C.; Oscar G. Haines, Camden, N. J.; Walter D. Hall, Medford, Mass.; C. R. Hilmyer, Washington, D. C.; Walter E. Howard, Bedford, Mass.; Frank R. Lapham, Big Rapids, Mich.; Percival Parrish, Swarthmore, Pa.; William S. Root, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles Satterlee, Gaithersburg, Conn.; Henry Ulke, Jr., Washington, D. C.; John V. Wild, Onancock, Va.; Walter A. Wiley, Baltimore, Md.; Albert H. Buhner, San Francisco, Cal.; Sterling G. Cousins, San Francisco, Cal.; Robert Hawhurst, Jr., Alameda, Cal.; John Mel, San Francisco, Cal., and Howard A. Tennyson, San Jose, Cal.

2d Asst. Engr. Harry L. Taylor assigned to the Revenue cutter McLane, at Key West.

In spite of strong opposition in the House of Representatives developed late in the session to the bill for the retirement of the disabled officers of the Revenue Marine, the measure finally became a law as an amendment to the Sunday Civil bill, which was finally disposed of on Sunday night. In order to secure the concurrence of the House conferees several concessions had to be made, and the bill as finally agreed upon gives officers on the retired list only one-half instead of three-quarters full sea pay, and the retiring clause is made to apply only to those who are at the present time incapacitated. Champ Clark, of Missouri, the principal opponent of the measure, declared that "this bill has more lives than all the cats on Cat Island," which will give an idea of the persistency required to finally gain its passage. It was called up for consideration in the House no less than seven times. The entire credit for its final enactment is due to Engineer-in-Chief J. W. Collins, whose untiring energy and perseverance alone saved it from abandonment on more than one occasion.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

Following a night or two after the charming german given by the naval officers at the U. S. War College on Washington's Birthday, was an equally enjoyable cotillion the last of a series of handsome entertainments tendered by the officers and ladies of Fort Adams, R. I., on the evening of the 25th, to the officers of the Navy stationed in the Newport Harbor.

The reception committee was composed of Mesdames Weaver and Simpson; Mrs. Brooks had charge of the refreshments, and Mrs. Lippincott and Mrs. Schenck dispensed favors, of which there were any quantity of unusually novel and pretty ones.

The hop room was festooned with red, white and blue bunting, flags and garlands of evergreens, while piano lamps with pretty shades filled the corner.

The cotillion was led in an able manner by Lieut. S. M. Foote, 4th Art., assisted by Miss Harrison. Some of those dancing were: Comdr. Dickens, U. S. N., and Miss Brooks, of Erie, Pa.; Lieut. Rush, U. S. N., and Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Crawford, U. S. N., and Miss Margaret Schenck; Lieut. Brooks, U. S. N., and Mrs. Rush; Mr. Derby, of Newport, and Mrs. Simpson; Mr. Alexander Field and Miss Minnie Brooks, Lieut. Simpson, U. S. A., and Mrs. Foote; Mr. Aubrey Lippincott and Miss Sue Schenck, Lieut. Wilson, U. S. N., and Miss Edith Smith; Mr. Rodgers Taylor and Miss Helen Weaver, Lieut. Kennedy, U. S. N., and Miss Marie Schenck; Lieut. Rowan, U. S. A., and Mrs. Rowan; Lieut. Smith, U. S. A., and Mrs. Converse; Capt. Wallace, U. S. M. C., and Miss Neville Taylor; Lieut. Harrison, U. S. A., and Mrs. Derby; Ensign de Steiguer, U. S. N., and Miss Amy Smith; Lieut. Niles, U. S. A., and Mrs. Norman, of Newport; Capt. Muse, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Kennedy; Ensign Marble, U. S. N., and Miss Z. Converse; Mr. Norman and Lieut. Mitchell, U. S. A., who danced "Stag."

Supper was served at 11 o'clock, after which dancing was continued until an early hour. The prizes, which were handsome silver affairs, were presented by Lieut. Foote and won by Mrs. Simpson and Mr. Derby.

The Misses Brooks, of Erie, Pa., who have been visiting their brother, Lieut. J. C. W. Brooks, at Fort Adams, left this week for their home, after a most enjoyable visit.

Miss Margaret Schenck left Fort Adams, R. I., this week to visit relatives at Fort Monroe, Va.

Pay Dir. Caspar Schenck, U. S. N., paid a short visit to Fort Adams, R. I., this week, and was the guest of his cousin, Capt. A. D. Schenck, 3d Art.

AN ARMY ADVOCATE.

No author whose writings are of sufficient interest to attract attention ever escapes criticism. Capt. Charles King, of the Regular Army, now Gen. King, Adjutant General of Wisconsin, is no exception to the rule. But whatever minor criticisms his excellent stories have provoked, these do not lessen the importance of the service he has rendered, and is still rendering, to the Army by making it better known to civilians through the popularity of his works. Through them he conveys the knowledge of Army life, an understanding of the Army and Army methods and an appreciation of Army standards, to thousands of families who could be reached in no way so effectively as by an appeal to their imagination and sentiment. He is an advocate for the service before the great court of public opinion, which he can reach when his comrades cannot. While they can only endure the sharp rebuffs of unkind suspicion and hostility, Gen. King can show how unjust these are, and how large a claim the Army makes to the generous appreciation of honorable and disinterested service. Into the story of the March number of "Lippincott's Magazine," by General King, entitled "The Tame Surrender," he weaves the story of the outbreak at Chicago last year as it appeared from the Army point of view. One of his characters, a crusty veteran, Kenyon, says:

"There isn't a man in the whole regiment that wouldn't rather stand six months' Indian-fighting than six hours mobbing in Chicago. It's my own old home, so I've got a right to speak the truth about it. For years its newspapers, with one exception, have made it a point to sneer at, vilify, and hold up to public execration the officers of the Regular Army. During the past four or five years the lampooning and lying have been redoubled, and it is like heaping coals of fire on their heads that the very regiment they have abused the most was the most conspicuous in Chicago's defence. We had no picnic, but the 15th simply had hell and repeat—the meanest, most trying, most perilous duty, from first to last. Those fellows were scattered in little detachments all over Cook County, and faced fifty times their weight in toughs, and carried out their orders and stood all manner of foul abuse and never avenged it, when if any one of those young Captains or Lieutenants commanding detachments had lost his temper and let drive the lightning sleeping in those brown Springfield, there'd 'a' been a cleaning out of the rabble that would have thinned the ranks of one political party in our blessed country, at least. Oh, we're glad enough to get away and see the change of tone in the Chicago press; but it won't last."

"By heaven," said the editor of a great daily to old Kenyon at the close of the week, "I never dreamed of such superb discipline, and under such foul insult. I swear I don't see how you fellows could stand it."

"Oh," said Kenyon, grimly, "it wasn't half as hard to bear as what your columns have been saying about us any time these last five years."

In another place Gen. King describes his hero as devoting his energies to those ceaseless, engrossing, yet somewhat narrowing duties that keep a man of mature years, capable of much better things, attending roll-calls, drilling two sets of fours addressed by courtesy as "company," grilling on the rifle-range, and consuming hours of valuable time in work allotted in older services to Sergeants.

It is when he describes the appearance and talk of our soldiers in the streets of Chicago that he appears at his best. Witness the following:

There, covering the space almost from curb to curb, a squadron of Regular Cavalry came sweeping down the avenue, the gauds fluttering over the uniforms of dusty blue, the drab campaign hats shading the stern, soldierly faces, the grim cartridge-belts bulging with copper and lead, the ugly little brown barkers of carbines and revolvers peeping from their holsters. Troop after troop, they swung steadily by, the guns of a light battery following close at their heels. Even as they waited and a curious crowd began to gather, numbers of strike sympathizers among them, down the broad steps from the street above came the tramp, tramp of martial feet; and in solid column of fours, in full marching order, every man a walking arsenal of ball cartridges, a battalion of infantry filed sturdily into the grimy train-shed, formed line, facing the murmuring crowd, and then stood there in composed silence "at ease."

One brief glance over the paper, and the commander turned to his right. "Clear the station," was all he said. Maj. Cross touched his hat, an eager light shooting across his frank, soldierly face, and strode quickly back to the line. A mere gesture brought the four company commanders to him. Not a dozen words were spoken, but in an instant the swords of the officers leaped from their scabbards, and then, obeying some low-toned commands, the right and left flank companies, simply lifting their rifle-butts enough to clear the ground, changed front to right and left respectively, thus bringing them facing the outer ends of the train-sheds. About a dozen men, led by a Sergeant, broke suddenly away from the eastward flank of each of the two companies thus moved, and, without so much as an audible word, scattered away to the passenger cars, covering a hundred yards of their length in a dozen seconds. Then under the cars dove some of the lot, up the steps sprang others, and away before them scattered the intruders. They faced the throng, grimly peering from under their slouched hat-brims, gripping with their brown, sinewy hands the muzzles of the old trusty rifles, listening with utter amazement, with tingling nerves, to the furious yells of "Down with the Government!" "To hell with the United States!" and wondering how long their fathers would have stood such treason thirty years ago. Calm, grim, and silent, conscious of their power, merciful in their strength, superb in their disdain of insult, their contempt of danger, their indifference to absolute outrage—for maddened men showered the ranks with mud and gravel, and foul-mouthed, slatternly women—vile, unclean harpies of the slums—dipped their brooms in the reeking gutters and slashed their filth into the stern, soldierly faces—for hours, for days, they coolly held that misguided, drink-crazed, demagogue-excited mob at bay, reopening railways, protecting trains, escorting Federal officials, forcing passage after passage through the turbulent districts, until the fury of the populace wore itself out against the rock of their iron discipline, and one after another the last of the rioters slunk to their holes, unharmed by even one avenging shot. Fire and flame had wrought their havoc, miles of railway lines and cars had been wrecked and ruined, but otherwise the mad-brained effort had utterly failed

of its purpose, and for the third time had the regulars stood almost the sole bulwark between the great city and absolute Anarchy. True, the regiments of the National Guard were at last ordered into service, but not until after the presence of the Federal force had given assurance that, whether the State officials liked it or not, the general Government would tolerate such insurrection no longer. True, the State troops stood ready, eager to do their work, and some of them, at least, so capable, so drilled and disciplined, that, left to the orders of their own officers, they could and would have suppressed the riots. But, there was the difference, even when called into action the most reliable and experienced of the regimental commanders were practically deprived of their commands; their regiments were broken up into pigmy detachments and scattered hither and thither by companies and squads, covering sometimes a tract of suburbs fifteen miles long and half as wide, while the entire force was placed under the orders of a city official notoriously in sympathy with the initial strike and seeking the suffrages of the very class from which the mobs were drawn. The extraordinary spectacle was seen of a veteran colonel with only half a company to guard the headquarters of the regiment in a remote and dangerous spot, and absolutely forbidden to summon any of his own regiment to his defence in case of emergency, except upon the advice and consent of some official of the city police. Well was it for Chicago and the nation that the President of the United States stood as unmoved by the puerile protests of the demagogue in office as were his loyal soldiery by the fury of insult, abuse, and violence heaped upon them by that mob of demagogue-supporters.

THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Aside from the passage of the regular appropriation bills, the last session of the Fifty-third Congress, which expired on Monday, enacted little legislation of importance to either the Army or the Navy. The Army appropriation bill provided all the money necessary for maintaining the Army for the next fiscal year, and carried some general legislation in the direction of the reduction of the Staff Corps. The Military Academy bill provided all that was necessary for that institution, but the fortifications bill was, as has been generally the case with this measure, wholly inadequate, and failed to provide anything like as much as ought, as a matter of prudence, to be appropriated annually for carrying on the work of protecting the sea coasts of the country. The defenseless condition of the harbors of the country and of the approaches to the great sea coast cities is an old story which has been urged upon Congress year after year by the War Department and the press, but while many millions are voted to objects of doubtful expediency, the appropriations for these defenses, which, in case of war, might save hundreds of millions of property, and preserve the United States from humiliating defeats, are pared down to the lowest limit.

The Naval appropriation bill, as it was drawn by the committee, and as it passed the House, was satisfactory in every respect. It is to be regretted that as much cannot be said of it as it was finally enacted into law. It is very unusual for the Senate to reduce an appropriation bill below the amount given by the House, but that was done this year, and, in all, the reductions amounted to the considerable sum of \$2,255,000. As it is, the bill is a large one, and carries an appropriation of \$29,421,091. The reductions made by the Senate unfortunately affected some of the most important features of the bill. Instead of the three first-class battleships of about 10,000 tons, and twelve torpedo boats, the bill as passed provides for but two battleships, six light draught, composite gunboats, of about 1,000 tons, and three torpedo boats. This provides for quite a generous increase of the Navy, but it is not altogether such an increase as the Department desired. Secretary Herbert does not believe that there is any immediate necessity for the construction of any more small gunboats, while he does believe that, owing to the long time required for the construction of battleships, as many as possible of these vessels should be commenced without delay, and that owing to the small number of torpedo boats heretofore authorized, and the insufficiency of the present land fortifications, there should be a considerable increase in the number of torpedo boats for harbor defense.

The Senate very unwisely reduced the limit of the number of enlisted men the Secretary is allowed to enlist from 2,000 to 1,000, and, by an unfortunate oversight, neither House provided in the bill for the necessary increase in the appropriation for food and clothing for the additional men. This may embarrass the Department somewhat in availing itself of the authority to enlist more men, though the difficulty may be remedied early in the next session of Congress by a provision in an urgent deficiency bill.

One of the most unfortunate results of the action of the House of Representatives in agreeing to the Senate amendments without sending the bill to conference was that none of the important House provisions for reserve ordinance which were stricken out by the Senate were restored. The appropriation for a reserve supply of guns for the ships of the Navy was reduced from \$159,558.50 to \$100,000, and out of this sum are also to be secured guns for training ships, thus leaving very little money available for the construction of reserve guns to replace any that might be disabled for any cause. The \$100,000 proposed to be given by the House for the construction of a reserve supply of projectiles, and the \$242,500 proposed to be devoted to securing additional torpedoes—both very important items—are lost.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, at its last meeting, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this committee are hereby tendered its clerk, Capt. Joseph Baumer, for the conscientious, able and always courteous manner in which he has discharged his many arduous duties during the 53d Congress."

The most objectionable reduction in the bill, however, under the head of ordinance, is the striking out of the appropriation of \$500,000 for beginning the construction of a reserve supply of guns for the auxiliary cruisers of the Reserve Navy. This appropriation was absolutely necessary if the merchant vessels included in the auxiliary reserve list are to be of any use whatever in the event of war.

By striking out the appropriation of \$150,000 for a modern battery for the Hartford, and \$100,000 to commence the construction of new machinery for the Hartford, the fitting out of this historical vessel into a very efficient craft for cruising in time of peace will be delayed for at least a year. On the whole, the appropriations for the Ordnance Bureau were so reduced that it is feared at the Navy Department that the gun shops in the Washington Navy Yard will have to be practically closed early in the fall for lack of work, and that the splendid force of workmen gotten together there will be dispersed. An amendment was put on the bill by the Senate, whereby Representatives whose districts were not represented at the Naval Academy might nominate cadets before the fourth of March. There was not much time left after the passage of the bill, but a number of retiring Representatives managed to get in appointments.

Among the acts of interest to the service passed during the session were the following: To provide for the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park; to establish a National Military Park on the Battlefield of Shiloh and Gettysburg; to authorize certain officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to administer oaths; to authorize the recommendation of candidates for appointment as cadets at the Naval Academy to be made by Representatives of districts not having cadets in the Academy who were residents of such districts; to amend the article for the government of the Navy so as to establish a two-years' statute of limitation for certain offenses; to amend the article for the government of the Navy relative to punishment on conviction by court martial; to relieve the sufferers by the wreck of the U. S. S. Tallapoosa.

During the closing hours of the session of Congress there was the usual pressure for the passage of bills by unanimous consent, and under the suspension of the rules, but there were comparatively few passed, as the members of the House Committee on Appropriations objected to almost every bill which carried an appropriation of money or imposed any charge upon the Government. Among the bills which got through was the bill to pension Brig. Gen. John A. McClernand at the rate of \$100 per month, which was so bitterly fought by Representative Jones, of Virginia, when it was first called up in the House. Mr. Jones persisted in his fight, but the bill was passed under the suspension of the rules by a large majority. A bill was also passed during the closing hours placing the name of Elizabeth Moore English, widow of the late Rear Adm. Earl English, on the pension rolls at the rate of \$50 per month. Among the other bills which were put through in the last hours of the Congress was that providing for the enrollment of the telegraph operators who had served during the war. Mr. Outwaite was particularly anxious to have this bill enacted, but it failed to reach the White House in time to be signed by the President, and failed, as did a large number of other measures which were passed on Sunday night and Monday morning.

Both the Army reorganization bill recommended by the War Department and the Navy Personnel bill drawn up by the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress failed of passage during the session just ended. The Army bill was got under way late in the Congress, and as the action of the President in sending regular troops to Chicago during the railway riots had stirred up considerable demagogic opposition to the Army in certain quarters of Congress, the members of the Committee on Military Affairs felt that it was rather an inopportune time to press a measure that proposed to increase the Army, even in a small degree, and the bill was not urged as much as it might otherwise have been. It is probable that the War Department will recommend a similar measure at the first session of the new Congress, and if the committees go to work upon it promptly and with determination something may be done before the end of the Congress. Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, who was the leading spirit in the preparation of the Navy Personnel bill, said before leaving Washington for his home that he proposed to introduce the Personnel bill on the first day of the next session of Congress, and he had no doubt a similar bill would be simultaneously introduced in the Senate. He said he thought the joint committee, which had prepared the bill, had covered all of the ground so thoroughly that there would be no necessity for the committee in the next Congress doing much preliminary work, and there was no reason why the bill could not be passed early in the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress. The friends of the Personnel bill believe that they could have passed the measure during the last two weeks of the late session if they had been fairly treated by the House Committee on Rules, which had led them to believe that a day would be set aside for its consideration in the House, with a provision for cloture at the end of a single day's debate. They were told that they must have a petition signed by a majority of the members of the House asking for this special order, but when they had secured this petition they were put off from day to day, and the session ended without action on the part of the Committee on Rules.

The War Department has not yet done anything about the income tax law so far as it affects the Army. The matter is still held under advisement in the Secretary's office. It is expected that it will be definitely disposed of before the end of the present month, and that the regulations for the collection of the tax will be issued to Army Paymasters. The Paymaster General of the Navy has requested the Naval authorities to urge the Treasury Department officials to action in the matter of the questions sent to them regarding the application of the tax to the Navy. There are a number of important questions which need settlement before any steps can be taken, looking to the placing of the law in effect.

Active consideration of Army transfers during the spring and summer will probably commence next week, when Secretary Lamont returns from New York. This early consideration is necessary on account of the departure in April of Lieut. Gen. Schofield on his inspection tour. Informal talk among the officials shows that they are considering the 14th and 15th for transfers, and several artillery regiments. The changes during the spring cannot, of course, be extensive, as the transportation fund is down to about \$7,000, and any great changes of stations will have to occur when the money for the next fiscal year becomes available.

The Government Printing Office is still engaged in the printing of the portions of the new Army Regulations which have been sent to it. The entire volume is not yet completed, as there are still a few minor points under consideration. These will be disposed of within the next few days, and then the publication will be given to the Army. One cause for delay is the insufficient number of copies which, under the law, the Department is permitted to issue. Only 1,000 copies can be printed, and these by no means meet the needs of the service. The National Guardsmen of the country are anxious for the work, and there will accordingly be a great demand for it when it is finally made public, without an adequate supply to meet it.

One of the most important Army questions raised for some time is now engrossing the attention of the War Department. It is in relation to enlistment of men discharged under the terms of G. O. 80. Communications recently received at the Department from company commanders ask that this general order be so changed as to permit of the enlistment of men immediately after their discharge, instead of waiting two months, and thus losing good men who otherwise would return to the service. There is much discussion as to the matter, and if the company commanders' suggestions are followed a disbursement of nearly one million dollars will have to be made for payments to men who will doubtless take advantage of the new condition and leave the service, only to come in again and receive allowances for re-enlistment.

THE PETREL AT NEW CHWANG.

We take the following from a letter by Ch. Engr. R. G. Denig, U. S. N., in N. Y. "Sun," dated U. S. gunboat Petrel, Dec. 18, 1894:

New Chwang Gingtze or Glinkon Island is, geographically speaking, 13 miles from the mouth of the Liao Ho, a rushing, muddy stream that drains the plains of lower Manchuria into the headwaters of the Gulf of Pechell. Practically speaking (for four months of the year at least), it is frozen completely out of the world. We steamed up the Liao Ho on Nov. 7, passing huge Chinese mud forts on either hand. They were mostly gunless, but resplendent with innumerable red flags and red streamers, which bits of red the warriors of China consider quite as efficacious against the enemy as repeating rifles or Krupp guns. The river was filled with vessels. Twenty thousand Chinese came in the spring and go in the fall from this port alone. This year, however, the rapid approach of the Japanese made the southern pilgrimage extremely fashionable, and it is estimated that 60,000 have left. No vessel can winter in the stream or tie to the banks, so irresistible is the moving ice; besides the water is so charged with mud that keeping steam up becomes dangerous and later on impossible. For these reasons it was necessary to dock the Petrel. The method is to dig a dock in the soft mud of the bank, float the vessel in at high tide, close the mouth of the bank, pump the water out, and let the vessel settle as she will, the tug boats of course to keep an even keel. When we arrived we found the Firebrand docked and our "grave" well under way. It was being dug entirely with shovels, the mud being thus handled four times. The amount of labor was considerable, but coolies were plentiful. At one time 300 were at work at the astonishing wages of 10 cents each per day. Each coolie got each morning a bamboo tag or tally. Upon presenting this in the evening he received 10 brass cash. The daily issuing of these tallies was a sight to be remembered. The coolies gathered in a mob and fought for them. The boss who gave them out had two assistants, who stood beside him for protection, belaboring the applicants with bamboo sticks. The time of highest tide was Nov. 14, and to complete the dock it was necessary to increase the price of labor and work at night. Burning bamboos, coupled with the searchlight of the Petrel, gave an attractive weirdness to the scene, the illumination and strangeness of which was now and then intensified by the passing of a detachment of the Chinese army, for the head of the dock jutted out into the high road to Mukden. Suddenly in the beam of the searchlight would appear four mounted trumpeters blowing horns six feet long. They issued death-dealing blasts to frighten the enemy. It was hard to believe the scene was a reality and not an extravaganza, for there in the useless insignia, brilliant banners, strange costumes, obsolete weapons, all sparkling with the barbaric flashes of naked steel, one could not but feel sorry for them, marching as they were to certain defeat, without proper generals, without proper arms, without patriotism. On the morning of the 14th of November we made our first attempt to enter the dock, in charge of a pilot. It was a failure. The ship dashed at the entrance, missed her aim, and ran her nose high up over the bund of New Chwang. As her prow rose the hearts of the hundreds of spectators fell. They feared she would not succeed. In fact, so large a vessel had never before attempted it. H. B. M. S. Firebrand is an obsolete, condemned, wooden craft of 400 tons. For 24 hours we lay stuck in the bank, without, however, sustaining any damage or fearing any. At high tide on the dawn of the 15th we backed off the bank, but not in time to make a trial, so rapidly does the tide fall. The morning of the 16th was our last possible chance. Capt. Knory dispensed with the pilot and ran the ship himself. With steam at higher limit and safety valves blowing clouds of steam into the cool morning air, we charged slowly at the entrance. We missed it, but quick as thought the engines were reversed at full speed, and we slid gracefully back into the river. Steaming around in a circle we charged again. Again a failure. Once more we turned. They called from the shore: "The tide has fallen six inches." There was still an inch to spare. More than 1,000 spectators were gathered anxiously on the bank, and the third charge the same nose of the Yankee gunboat entered the mouth of the dock their pent-up excitement broke forth in cheer after cheer. Chinese merchants, coolies, ahmas, foreign men and women, consuls, pilots, missionaries, men from the Firebrand, and men from the Petrel seized the shore lines to help pull her in or encouraged those who did man the lines. We stuck on the sill, but, now or never, so with full head of steam the engines were making more turning and did what she could. The trial, trial, bonus, we slid slowly in till the union jack on our bow floated over the high road to Mukden and the people of New Chwang were happy. As the tide fell piles were driven in behind us to close the entrance. It took three days to make the gate tight. When this was pronounced a success it was sealed in true pagan fashion by exploding numerous packs of firecrackers on the gate to propitiate the river demon for having put the Petrel beyond his reach. The coolies were now put to work building outhouses, bathrooms for the crew, a blacksmith shop and the like. The mud of excavation was used to build a well-designed fort, with walls twelve feet high, with ramparts, embrasures and three gates. The fort practically commanded the foreign settlement. On our starboard hand, the public square of New Chwang; in front, the British consulate and the French Catholic mission; on our port hand, the Firebrand, and beyond her the American consulate behind us the frozen river. The ship is housed in with matting and roofed over. Within the walls is a drill ground. On the walls are mounted Gatling guns; besides this, temporary fighting tops have been built on the masts in which are rapid-fire Hotchkiss on improvised mounts. Arrangements were successfully carried out to allow the continuous use of the ship's boilers for electric lighting, heating and distilling, a matter of considerable congratulation, as the Firebrand is without these comforts. The latter is a sanitary necessity, for the water used in New Chwang is taken from open ponds within the city walls, and the city is without the vestige of drainage. The inhabitants have no conception of either public or private cleanliness. The boiled water is perhaps less dangerous, but is much more offensive than before it is boiled. The Chinese or Manchus never drink unboiled water. By Thanksgiving Day the settlement and the new fort were ready to receive the whole Chinese army as they are pleased to call these armed mobs. Signals are arranged by which the foreign population will repair at once to Fort Petrel. Informers are stationed in different parts of the settlement to bring news of any disturbance. Thanksgiving night the thermometer fell to six degrees below zero, and it has never been as high as the freezing point since four inches of snow fell several weeks ago. The Chinese stand in awe of us, and we are told that, but for our presence, serious disturbances would long since have taken place. We seem to be living on the crust of a smouldering volcano.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Westborough, Mass., March 4, 1895.

The Adjutant General of this State will undoubtedly issue, at no distant day, an order regarding the routine of duty to be performed by the militia during the coming summer. The plan as proposed is to have the several brigades act as an army in the field, or spend the week usually devoted to ceremonies in camp, in as near as possible campaign duty. Each company, troop and battery will be equipped with regulation camp outfit, and rations will be issued through the Commissary Department, and no others allowed. Ceremonies will be entirely done away with. Grand tactics will occupy a large portion of the time. The posting of videttes, pickets, advance, rear and flank guards, and the formation of lines of battle and reserves, will be attempted. Pitching and striking tents and the handling of camp equipage, cooking food, etc., will be new to National Guardsmen. Altogether the scheme will attract the interest of military men throughout the country.

After one of the battles of the Soudan, a private, supposed to have been killed, was entered on the books of his company: "Died on the 24th June," etc. A few days afterwards it turned out that he was still alive, and the honest Quartermaster made the following entry: "Died by mistake." At length there came a letter from the War Office announcing the death of the man at the hospital, when he related the fact as follows: "Re-died by order of the War Office."

THE STATE TROOPS.

EQUIPMENTS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Perhaps the troops of no other State are better equipped than those of New York, yet the recent call to duty showed that however well-prepared some organizations may have been for a summer campaign, they were not all supplied with a proper outfit for duty in mid-winter. Thin red blankets may look well enough rolled out on a knapsack, but they are of little use when rolled about the form of a tired soldier whose bed is the floor of a draughty car-house.

The State should supply each officer and soldier with a serviceable campaign uniform, a good overcoat and a blanket of standard weight and quality. Every man should also have a knapsack (either the Merriam pack that appears to have been already adopted, or else a knapsack of some other good pattern), a haversack with a pocket to hold the meat can of the Army pattern, and knife, fork and spoon, tin cup and canteen. Perhaps also shelter tent canvas.

Each company should be supplied with 2 axes with slings, to be carried by the field musicians; 2 camp hatchets, 2 grate-bars, and such camp kettles, etc., as may be considered necessary; and each regiment, separate battalion, battery or separate troop, one stout spring wagon supplied with one set of double harness. This should be kept in the armory and always in condition for immediate service. It should be arranged with reference to its use as an ambulance in case of need, but should be kept packed with the grate-bars, cooking utensils, etc.

Regimental quartermasters should be empowered and required to make contracts, in the name of the State, with a view to hiring horses for the regimental wagon whenever it becomes necessary to bring it into use. Regimental commissaries of subsistence should be always prepared to have delivered at the armories at least two days' rations of roasted and ground coffee, sugar, hard bread, soup wafers and canned meat. These rations should be carried by the men in their haversacks whenever called out for active service. Inspectors should be required to inspect the troops in their campaign dress, and with their campaign equipments. Commanding officers should be held strictly accountable that all State property drawn by them is kept in condition for immediate service.

It has been demonstrated that the National Guard of New York and of some other States is an efficient, faithful body of citizen soldiery. It is the duty of the States to see that whenever the men are called upon to endure the hardships of active service, every provision possible is made to guard their health and to make them as comfortable as circumstances will admit of.

TROUBLES IN THE 69TH.

"Troubles in the 69th" seem to be chronic, and require decisive treatment. For years past the organization, in a military sense, has been worthless, devoted to bickering, and controlled by incompetent officers. This condition of things resulted in the disbandment of over half of the companies and the organization of the others into a battalion, with Maj. Duffy in command. But the old sores reopened, and the Major, in a few months, instead of having the unanimous support of his officers, had the majority against him. This handicapped his administration. The battalion made slow progress, so slow, in fact, that when it appeared at Van Cortlandt Park last spring for instruction in extended order, it practically did nothing, while its sister organization, the 8th Battalion, surprised all present by the practical and commendable exhibition it gave in the extended order drill.

The battalion is in a bad condition, and in its present shape is no earthly use as a military organization. Its condition and the discontent among its members should be looked into by a Court of Inquiry, and without delay. The best plan of all would be to disband the command and reorganize it, detaching an outside officer to command, with power to select his own assistants, choosing men advisable from among those in the battalion. Later on, when the command had reached a desired stage of efficiency, it could be allowed to elect its own officers. Race distinction should be discarded, and the 69th should be like all others in the State—an organization of American citizens of New York—given an energetic and capable commander who can enforce discipline and win the confidence of his subordinates. The 69th can be made one of the finest organizations in the State. For its reorganization no better officer could be selected than Lieut. Col. Smith of the 7th. To sum the matter up, the 69th, as at present constituted with five Captains arrayed against the Major, is going from bad to worse—the military authorities know this, or should know it—and the only question is how much longer the Commander in Chief will allow the unmilitary state of affairs to continue.

ARIZONA.

Adj. Gen. Schwartz, Arizona, in his report for the year 1894 announces that the strength of the National Guard was 503 officers and men, organized in 10 companies, which comprised the 1st Regiment of Infantry. Speaking of the value of the National Guard of that State, the adjutant general says: "We have in our midst several semi-civilized Indian tribes; the southern border of the Territory rests on a foreign country; the national government is drawing its regular forces out of the Territory, which will leave the isolated settlements at the mercy of renegade Indians. The Guard would be of great service to take the place of the regular Army forces in garrisoning the forts of the Territory should the necessity arise calling the regular forces temporarily out of the Territory. This came very nearly being the condition of affairs during the late labor strikes." The uniforms of the National Guard are the same as the U. S. Army. Up to date, the fatigue uniform, it is said, is all that has been furnished them, and for service, utility and simplicity Gen. Schwartz does not think they can be improved upon. He says: "Nothing can be neater than the blue fatigue uniform of our Army, with no other ornament or decorations than the medals that soldiers may be entitled to wear, nor can I conceive any dress more appropriate for a soldier in the Republic form of government." Gen. Schwartz recommends that the present Infantry regiment be strengthened to 12 companies. That three companies of cavalry at least, and one light battery of artillery be added to the National Guard. That the apportionment of the appropriation made by the national government for the States and Territories for the purpose of providing arms and clothing for the National Guard be increased, so far as Arizona is concerned, from \$2,000 to \$4,000 annually. "At \$4,000 a year," says Gen. Schwartz, "it will take several years to equip the Guard properly for active service." It is also recommended that a law be enacted making military science one of the studies of the public schools of Arizona. Maj. R. A. Lewis, Acting Inspector General of Arizona, in his annual report states that the general condition of the Guard is very good and the discipline excellent, officers and men taking great interest in their duties. Most of the companies have a web belt, campaign hats, canvas leggings, but no camp or garrison equipage has been issued, the allowance being too small to warrant it. Overcoats, blankets and haversacks are also, it is said, sorely needed. "The points in drill that the Guards are deficient in," says Maj. Lewis, "are guard duty and extended order drill." Too little attention is given to squad drill in close and extended

order. More attention should be paid to saluting. Under the direction of Surg. Gen. Scott Helm, the Hospital Corps of the Guard has been organized, and instruction in litter drill and first aid to the wounded imparted. Surg. Gen. Helm is one of the Committee of Organization of the International Congress of Military Surgeons to bring about the union of the Red Cross Society of the world.

CONNECTICUT.

G. O. No. 4, issued from the A. G. O., announces all the members of the U. N. G. who have qualified as sharpshooters, first-class marksmen and marksmen during the season of 1894. M. Sergt. Sherwin, Co. 1, the only member of the brigade scoring a possible 50. Of seven men scoring 40 each, six belong to the 3d and one to the 2d Regiment. In the 3d Co. A. qualified three sharpshooters, R. G. C. 7; D. 5; G. 5; I. 12; field, staff, non-com. staff and hospital corps, 10. Col. A. C. Tyler has bought a basket-ball outfit for the local battalion and placed it in the drill hall; the boys are having some lively sport now. 1st Lieut. Nelson M. Keeney, Paymaster, and James Sullivan, Co. F, have resigned. Leave for one month, with permission to leave the United States has been granted to 1st Lieut. Hiram R. Thompson, Asst. Surgeon, 3d Regiment. Lieut. Col. Cole has been seriously ill for some time; his friends wish him a rapid recovery. Guard duty is being practiced by the companies of the 3d during the month of March. Each member is provided with a card containing the G. O. of a sentinel which he must memorize. Co. D had a very enjoyable New England supper at its quarters in the armory last Monday night.

GEORGIA.

On Feb. 26 all the troops in Savannah were called out for active duty, and the promptness with which the men responded to the call was somewhat of a surprise to the citizens. The regular signal for calling out the military in case of riot is 11 taps upon the large fire bell, which is located in the central portion of the city. The cause of the trouble was a lecture by an ex-priest of the Catholic Church at the Masonic Hall. The mayor ordered the signal sounded at 9:15 P. M., and in just 25 minutes from the time the bell ceased ringing, the 1st Battalion Infantry and Troop A, 1st Regiment Cavalry, with about 175 men, marched on the scene; the five companies of the 1st Regiment Infantry, Georgia Volunteers, stationed in Savannah, assembled in their armory and awaited further orders. They were ordered out at about 10 o'clock, and marched up to the hall commanded by Lieut. Col. Peter Kelly, with 150 men in the ranks. There were, of course, a great many men who did not hear the signal; hence, the small attendance in all the commands. The ex-priest was escorted to his hotel by the 1st Battalion and three companies of the 1st Regiment, the other two companies and Troop A remaining at the hall to protect it. The Chatham Artillery assembled at their armory but were not called out. This is an unattached battery, armed with one Gatling gun and several old muzzle-loaders. They have made requisition several times for breech-loading pieces, but until lately with little encouragement. The State has recently shown a disposition to give them a more modern armament, which would be very effective in case of serious trouble. When the battalion arrived at the place of the rioting it was ordered to clear the street, and charged bayonets on the crowd with the pieces loaded. Had any one in the ranks become excited and discharged, the result would have been much more serious trouble would have been the result. Stones were thrown at all the commands, but no one seriously hurt. A few men were bruised, but there was no unsteadiness in the ranks of any of the commands.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Brig. Gen. John W. Schall, 1st Brigade, calls for a meeting of the officers of the 3d Regiment Infantry for Saturday evening, March 9, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of holding an election for colonel to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Col. Morrell to be inspector general. A farewell dinner was given by the line officers of the 3d Regiment Infantry on Saturday evening last. Col. Morrell, in testimony of their hearty appreciation of his services in bringing the regiment up to its present standard of discipline and efficiency during the two years he has been in command, and also to express their deep regret at the severance of his connection with the organization, to assume the duties of the office of inspector general. The dinner was held in the officers' mess, which were very prettily decorated for the occasion. Lieut. Col. Maginnis presided, and in a very appropriate speech on behalf of the officers of the regiment, presented their honored guest with a handsome regimental medal of solid gold, containing in its face a keystone studded with diamonds and the regimental number, 3. In response, Col. Morrell said that he was unable to properly express his appreciation of the gift conferred upon him by the officers of his regiment in token of their assistance to him during his command, and that he would esteem; nor could he express his gratitude to them for the also saying that as much credit was due to the other officers as to himself for whatever progress has been made by the regiment in the last two years.

Special Orders No. 4, dated Harrisburg, Feb. 26, announces the honorable discharge of the following-named officers on account of resignations, and authorizes the brigade commanders to order elections to fill the respective vacancies: Capt. Edwin M. De Cam Jr., Samuel L. French and William B. Rockwell, 1st Lieut. John B. Shober and 2d Lieut. George C. Kline. Preliminary company inspections were held throughout the 1st Regiment during the week ending March 2. The results showed that the 1st this year exceeds even its own high standard of previous years and bids fair at the annual spring inspections to attain a higher rating than has ever been accorded it. Col. Bowman, who conducted the inspections, just completed, says that the members of the command deserve the highest commendation for their work thus far this season. The work, both in the school of the soldier and company, showed a thorough understanding of all the details by officers and men alike. The extended order movements were all that could be desired; the confidence and "snap" with which the orders were given and executed demonstrated the fact that much attention has been given to this drill. The performance of guard duty left no room for improvement there not being a man in the entire command who was not thoroughly posted in all the duties of a sentinel, or who failed to give intelligent answers to the questions of the inspecting officer. In arms and equipments, everything was found in the best possible condition, including clothing, which is always well taken care of throughout the entire regiment.

On Saturday evening, March 2, before the regular session of the officers' school of the 2d Regiment, Capt. James S. Pettit, 1st Inf., U. S. A., gave an illustrated lecture on "Modern Warfare." The views, of which there were about 60 in number, thrown on a large screen, were very instructive, and illustrated the development of our means of coast defense down to the present day, some of them showing a few of the newest types of heavy ordnance. Capt. Pettit dwelt upon infantry tactics as applied to battle formation in our next war, and also upon the destructiveness and penetration of the new infantry small arm. At the conclusion of the lecture luncheon was served. The officers of the regiment expressed the greatest appreciation of the lecture, which was one of the most able and instructive ever given before the school. The kindness of Capt. Pettit in coming from New Haven, Conn., where he is at present stationed as instructor of military science at Yale University, was highly appreciated. Besides the officers of the regiment, there were present as guests of Col. Porter, Maj. Gen. George R. Snowden, Division Commander, and Brig. Gen. John W. Schall, of the 1st Brigade, N. G. P. Col. John Biddle Porter, 2d Regiment, will conduct preliminary company inspections in his command during the week commencing March 18. The following dates have been arranged by Maj. Frank G. Sweeney, Brigade Inspector, for the annual spring inspections in the 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments: 1st Regiment, May 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15; 2d Regiment, April 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; 3d Regiment, March 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25. The badges for marksmanship during the season of 1894 have been distributed in the 1st Brigade.

WEST VIRGINIA NATIONAL GUARD.

Ronceverte, W. Va., March 5, 1895.
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:
In revising the Infantry Drill Regulations, would it not be a good idea to make provision for single rank formation in extended order drill when occasion requires it? In our State most of the companies are small, and when we get to camp absentees, guard and fatigue details and sick men

make a heavy drain on our effective strength. What are left for drill often leave us without enough to make any effective show. We have to resort to single rank in close order, and it looks as if the extended order could be adapted to suit the circumstances, also; there should be provision made for it, in order to insure uniformity. Many very effective companies that are now unable to recruit up to full strength, could quickly do so in case of necessity, and if the old men were familiar with the extended order, the new ones could be soon broken in. As we are governed (very properly) by the U. S. A. Drill Regulations, the data for this formation should come through them, and not be left to the inventive genius of individuals to work it out.

CHAS. N. SIMMS.

12th N. Y.—COL. DOWD.

Col. Dowd, of the 12th N. Y., for the purposes of drill and instruction in the school of the battalion, has divided the regiment into three battalions, as follows: 1st Battalion, Maj. Leonard, Cos. C, D, I and F; 2d Battalion, Maj. Burns, Cos. A, B and K; 3d Battalion, Cos. E, H and G. This battalion will be alternately commanded by Maj. Leonard and Burns. The battalions will drill as follows: 1st Battalion, March 15, 21 and 27; April 4, 10 and 18; 2d Battalion, March 11, 18 and 25 and April 1, 12 and 19; 3d Battalion, March 12, 22 and 29 and April 5, 9 and 16. The date of the annual meeting and dinner of the Old Guard Association of the 12th, it has been decided, will be Monday, April 22, and the committee, which consists of Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Capt. C. E. Sprague and William H. Schwalbe, are now perfecting the arrangements. The price of dinner tickets is \$2 per plate. Members have the privilege of inviting those who are entitled to membership, also sons of veterans. The sum named for tickets will not cover the expense of the dinner, which is very elaborate, and with this in view the committee would be glad to receive subscriptions from those who feel disposed to contribute. Any member of the 12th Regiment who has or is entitled to an honorable discharge, is eligible to join this association.

13th N. Y.—COL. AUSTEN.

There will be a review of the 13th N. Y. N. G. by Adj. Gen. McAlpin on the evening of March 13. A review by Gen. McLeer has also been decided upon for April 3, and on April 23 there will be a review under the auspices of the veterans in celebration of the anniversary of the departure of the regiment to the war. Col. Austen has decided to assign his companies in the respective battalions, according to the seniority of their captains, the same as prescribed in Upton's tactics. This it is expected will prove of considerable advantage to the regiment, as it will change things around occasionally so that a company will not be considered a permanent fixture in a battalion as heretofore. To even things up more, the colonel has also transferred Co. B from the 2d Battalion to the 1st, and Co. H from the 2d to the 1st Battalion. What is desired is that officers and men should bear in mind that it is the regiment as a unit whose interests they should endeavor to promote, rather than believe their efforts in this direction should be confined only to their company or battalion.

23d N. Y.—COL. A. C. SMITH.

The 2d Battalion, Cos. C, D, E, F and G, under command of Maj. Case, held their first drill in the school of the battalion March 5, 1895. The battalion was equalized in five companies of 20 files each. A large number of men (at least 20 files) were dismissed, which was a very creditable turn-out. The formation, which was very slow in taking place, was, when adjutant's call was finally sounded, very good, considering the fact that it was the first battalion drill of the season in the 23d Regiment. The various movements were very poorly executed—not at all in the manner usually seen in the 23d, but it was more unfortunate than fault, for it was the first time that Maj. Case has had an opportunity to drill a battalion, and he was naturally somewhat nervous and could not at once accustom his voice to the large drill room and the number of men under his command, and the fact that the movements were not properly executed can be directly attributed to the company commanders not hearing the commands of the major, and not from any lack of knowledge on the part of either officers or men. Such companies, however, whose captains happened to be near enough to the major to hear his commands, executed the movements faultlessly. The march in column of companies was excellent; the alignments were very well kept, and the distances generally well observed. The march in column of fours was not so good, the interval between companies not being uniform, some companies having one pace, some two and some nearly eight, but that could not be attributed to the major's voice, but was the fault of the guides and captains. The latter part of the drill showed some improvement, and there is not the slightest doubt but that they will continue to improve for Maj. Case is certainly an able and efficient officer. His old company, Co. K, is evidence of that, and as to the rank and file of the regiment too much cannot be said in their praise. The manual of arms was excellent; the men were steady and attentive in the ranks, and presented their usual soldierly appearance. The battalion drills again next Tuesday, and we expect a more favorable report in our next issue.

65th N. Y.—COL. WELCH.

The State Arsenal of the 65th Regiment was packed on the night of Feb. 25 to receive the review of the regiment by its commanding officer, Brig. Gen. Welch, and the presentation by Maj. Gen. McGrath of the badges for faithful service given by the State to those who have served from 10 to 25 years in the Guard. Under the direction of Bandmaster Powell, the band gave one of the finest concerts ever heard in Buffalo. At the conclusion of the concert the regiment was formed under command of Lieut. Col. Chaplin, and was reviewed by Gen. Welch. Then it formed in line of masses, and the following companies were ordered to the front and center: Sergt. Maj. John Maxwell, Gen. Welch, Maj. William T. Parsons, Drum Maj. J. Mills, Lieut. Col. W. H. Chaplin, Adj. W. F. Sursey, Maj. A. A. H. Briggs, Capt. A. C. Lewis, C. E. P. Babcock, Philip Fogarty, E. A. Smith and George J. Becker. Lieut. F. T. Lambrecht and H. W. Brendel, Sergts. Maj. F. J. Philcox and W. C. Mason, Q. M. Sergt. E. S. De Forest and Privates C. F. Chaplin and N. M. Hainlaub. Behind them formed these members of the Hospital Corps who had passed their examinations and were the recipients of the red Geneva cross on silver, James H. Dowd, George L. McEntee, Charles P. Chaplin, Charles A. Brownell, Jas. L. Hitchcock, Edward Hardenbrook, James A. Jackson. Then good old Surg. Briggs in a speech overflowing with feeling gave Gen. Welch on behalf of the officers of the regiment a sword, the handsomest weapon in Buffalo, if not in the State.

69th N. Y.—MAJOR DUFFY.

Companies K, I and A, 69th N. Y., were drilled in the school of the battalion by Capt. T. F. Lynch, of Co. K, on Feb. 25. It was evident that the men had not been instructed during company drills as they should have been, and even in minor points which they should have been taught in the recruit class. The battalion was formed by Adj. Spellman, with companies equalized in files. As the drill progressed the instructor, Capt. Lynch, was careful to correct any shortcomings as soon as noticed, and officers and men were given in plain terms points of instruction that should do them good. Many of the men seemed to have no conception of the difference between a fixed and movable pivot, which was very evident when wheeling by fours. Commandants of companies in some instances failed to give proper commands, and the instructor at once called them to account and insisted that proper commands must be given. The loadings and firings were taken up, and shortcomings noticed likewise promptly corrected. The command was kept on the drill floor until 10:20 and it was one of the best drills the battalion has had in some time.

Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith, 7th Regiment, who was assigned to command the battalion during its tour of active service in Brooklyn, in a report to the Adjutant General, among other things, says: "The uniforms worn by the enlisted men were in most cases old and threadbare, and in some instances extremely shabby. The haversacks and canteens were of the old style, lacking the improved features of those issued to other commands; the blankets issued were too light in weight for the season; ponchos have not been issued to the command. If the existence of the battalion is worth maintaining, it should receive consideration in the matter of the issuance of clothing and equipments. In connection with this subject, I desire to

call attention to the fact and emphasize the statement, that the State of New York supplies its soldiers with caps, coats, trousers, overcoats, blankets, ponchos, leggings and equipments, and medical care and medicines when on duty, and neglects to furnish them with the article most essential to their health, comfort and efficiency, namely, good serviceable shoes. The white duck or canvas leggings issued to this command are without utility for such service as that required during the recent tour in Brooklyn.

71st N. Y.—COL. GREENE.

Co. I, 71st N. Y., Capt. Sprague, has elected C. G. Bacon, Jr., an ex-member of Troop A, 2d Lieutenant.

SQUADRON "A"—MAJOR C. F. ROE.

Troop A has now been officially divided into two troops, and these are organized into one squadron, to be known as Squadron A. Troop One will be commanded by Capt. O. B. Bridgman, assisted by 2d Lieut. Francis Halpin. Troop Two will be commanded by Capt. C. G. Badgley, assisted by 2d Lieut. L. G. Reed. Maj. Roe has appointed the following staff: Adjutant, Sergt. J. I. Holly; Quartermaster, Sergt. L. V. O'Donohue; Asst. Surgeon, Lieut. T. H. Allan; Sergeant Major, Private P. C. Sus; Q. M. Sergeant, Artificer C. G. Williams; Comy. Sergeant, Corp. G. Hurry; Ord. Sergeant, Artificer W. C. Colby; Ch. Trumpeter, A. E. Braithwaite; Color Bearer, Sergt. G. E. Throop and Corp. E. L. Patterson. The board of examination for N. G. consists of Capt. Bridgman and Badgley, and Lieut. Halpin.

2d BATTERY N. Y.—CAPT. WILSON.

In the 2d Battery N. Y., Capt. David Wilson, the platoon drills which have been conducted with such satisfactory results have been continued, and drills by the battery have now commenced. There will be a review of drill and presentations of medals by Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald at an early date. The following members will receive the State decoration for long service: Twenty-five years, Capt. David Wilson, 15 years, Lieut. W. E. Rasco and Private George Bennett; 10 years, Lieut. W. L. Flanagan and Q. M. Sergt. Geo. R. Kelly. The Morton medal for the champion shot of the battery will be presented to Trumpeter J. H. Allen, who is well known throughout the National Guard for his soldierly qualities which has resulted, for a number of years past, in his being selected as orderly for the A. G. at the State Camp, and the late Adj. Gen. Porter held him in high esteem.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The Athletic Association of the 71st, of New York, has decided to hold its spring games on Saturday, April 27, and a reception may also be held.

Maj. Duffy, of the 69th N. Y., directs battalion drills as follows: Cos. K, A and I, March 13, 20 and 27; Cos. D, B and C, March 15, 22 and 29.

Squadron A, of New York, Maj. Roe, have accepted an invitation of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club to give an exhibition drill at their quarters on March 13.

The 14th N. Y. is changing the trimmings on its uniforms from blue to white. Lieut. Col. A. O. Crane and Capt. L. H. Harding, Jr., of this command, have resigned.

Brig. Gen. F. C. McLewee, Inspector General of New York, will review the 22d Regiment at its armory on March 11. A reception will follow the military exercises.

Seven thousand schoolboys are now learning military tactics in New York City alone, and the movement for drills in public schools seems to be steadily gaining ground.

The 71st N. Y., Col. Greene, will assemble at its armory on the evening of March 12 for battery review and drill. Mayor Strong, it is understood, will be the reviewing officer.

Lieut. Col. W. M. Watson, of the 13th N. Y., has been presented with a handsome sword and a set of equipments by his brother officers. Co. F has elected 1st Lieut. G. W. Cowen captain.

Co. B, 4th Regiment, North Carolina N. G. (Elkins Riflemen, Elkins), having failed to comply with the laws and regulations for the government of the State Guard, was on Feb. 25 disbanded.

The National Lancers, of Boston, Mass., will hold a military levee on Monday evening, March 18, 1895, at the company armory. The committee are Capt. D. K. Emerson, Lieut. O. A. Jones, Lieut. D. A. Young.

Adj. Gen. McAlpin in G. O. 3, Feb. 25, 1895, announces the death of Maj. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, supernumerary, which occurred Feb. 24, and in concluding his record says: "His long and faithful services to the State and United States are surpassed only by the soldierly and Christian courage and resignation with which he bore the knowledge of his mortal malady."

Advices from Knoxville, Tenn., last week announce that a concerted movement is on foot by the officers of the National Guard of Tennessee whereby every officer in the State, it is intended, will forward his resignation to Gov. Turney and ask for an honorable discharge, the reason assigned being that the legislature instead of making an appropriation to sustain the Guard, appropriated only \$20,000 for the two years and allowed them no encampment.

A section of a Militia bill, recently introduced in the Illinois legislature, provides that in case a militiaman dies under orders, and persons are injured or killed, he shall be tried by a court martial if a prosecution is instituted, and not by the civil tribunal. The provision led to a long and animated discussion in the Senate, the opposition contending that the effort to usurp the functions of the civil courts was without precedent. The bill was finally recommitted.

At the review of the 10th Battalion, of Albany, N. Y., Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Fitch, on March 7, by Gov. Morton, the following members of the battalion received the State medals for long and faithful service: Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Fitch, for 25 years; Maj. H. P. Stapcock, Capt. E. V. Denton and Surg. L. Balch, for 20 years; Capt. J. L. Hyatt and Private T. Guardner, Co. C, for 15 years; Capt. A. L. Judson, Private F. Ehrmann, Corp. A. C. Van Vorst, Sergt. C. M. Underwood, 1st Sergt. M. Sterry, Lieut. C. Strenell, Mus. H. L. Durst, Lieut. M. B. Harriott, Q. M. Sergt. G. W. Reed, Sergt. R. A. Hamilton and 1st Sergt. C. Gresham, for 10 years.

During the fair of Co. C, 8th Battalion N. Y., which is to be held in the armory at Park Ave. and 95th St., from April 1 to 8, among the many attractions will be the display of special interest to military riflemen, a competition having been arranged for teams of three men each from any company in the National Guard of the U. S. or Naval Militia. Members of teams must be members of the same company and the prize will be \$25 cash or a trophy of the same value to be selected by the winner. The distances represent 200, 300 and 500 yards, and Creedmoor rules govern. The entries close on March 15 and the entrance fee is \$1 per man, and must be sent to Lieut. I. Freeman at the armory.

The 7th N. Y., Col. Appleton, will be reviewed at its armory on March 13 by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, and the marksmen's badges won during 1894 will be presented during the evening. The detail for guard on this evening is: Officer of the Day, Capt. J. T. Harper; Officers of the Guard, Lieuts. W. S. Wilson and J. McGreevey. The 44th competition for the Abel trophy concluded a few nights ago resulted in another victory for Co. B, Capt. Nesbitt, who scored a total of 641 points. Cos. C and F tied for second place with 640 points. Battalion drills will be held as follows: Cos. E and F, March 25; Cos. G and K, March 27; Cos. B and I, March 28. Each battalion of two companies will be divided into four commands.

Col. T. F. Cook, General Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Iowa National Guard, in his annual report for the year 1894 among other things says: "This season nine sharpshooters and six marksmen have qualified under Army rules, while 121 sharpshooters and 200 marksmen under State rules are reported as against 60 sharpshooters and 104 marksmen the previous season. The number of men firing 200 yards is 1,361, or 54 per cent. of the force, while 57 completed the State course. This is the first time since the inauguration of the department that over one-half of the men have received instruction on the range. The figure of merit for the entire organization is 25.3 against 15.2 for the previous season. The 1st Brigade again takes its place at the head in this work with a total of 639 men firing out of a strength of 1,200."

"R. Monckton-Dene, U. S. A.," publishes in "Outing" for March some "Australian Bush Memories." In this number Daniel S. Mercien has an illustrated article on the N. Y. N. G. in active service in Brooklyn, with likenesses of Gov.

Morton, A. Gen. McAlpin, Gen. Terry, McLewee, Whitlock, O'Brien, Hayes, Carroll and Wiley; Cos. Satterlee and Rogers, and Appleton. The author says: "This masterly demonstration of force by the civic and military authorities proves that to successfully enforce respect for and obedience to the law, and to secure every man his individual liberty and rights, a State must have a large, disciplined, well-equipped and enthusiastic National Guard. New York can well be proud of its citizen soldiery, who have on many occasions forsaken business and home comforts, sacrificed pleasure for duty, to stand shoulder to shoulder and protect the lives and property of its citizens."

In the new military code of the Washington National Guard, to be introduced in the legislature, there is a provision authorizing the Commander-in-Chief to require the National Guard to perform camp duty once a year. Brigade encampments are limited to one in three years. The bill also provides that the Medical Department shall consist of a surgeon general, one brigade surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; one surgeon, with the rank of major; for each regiment one assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain or first lieutenant, according to the length of service; one assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain or first lieutenant for each unattached company or naval corps, if deemed advisable by the Commander-in-Chief. All surgeons are required to be regular graduates of medicine and surgery, and must pass a satisfactory examination in that service as well as in mental and physical qualifications.

Adj. Gen. McAlpin, of New York, in a circular letter to the several brigade commanders says: "Neither the military code nor the regulations prescribe how infantry first sergeants and company quartermasters should be armed. The custom of the United States Army and of the National Guard of this State makes their arms to be the rifle. The duties of a first sergeant, as described in the drill regulations, do not indicate the necessity of a rifle as his arm; in fact, it would appear that he has no opportunity for a practical use of it. The same is the case with the quartermaster sergeant, though it may be said that because with the rifle he should be able to take part in its defense. The above having been duly considered, I have the honor to inform you that if commanding officers of regiments, battalions and separate companies desire their first and company Quartermaster Sergeants to be armed with swords, regulations for non-commissioned staff officers' swords, belts and plates will be approved, and the articles issued as soon as on hand. The discarding of the rifle is, however, in this case not to be considered as a bar to practice for the State decorations for rifle practice. The state of the funds at the disposal of these headquarters makes the issue of revolvers to these non-commissioned officers at present impracticable."

COMING EVENTS.

March 11—Review of the 22d N. Y. at armory.
March 12—Annual dinner of Co. H, 22d N. Y.
March 13—Review of the 13th N. Y. at armory.
March 16—Review of 23d N. Y. at armory.
March 27—Annual ball of Co. I, 71st N. Y., at Central
March 16—Review of 23d N. Y. at armory.
of the 12th Regiment who has or is entitled to an honor-Opera House.
March 30—Entertainment and ball, Non-Coms., 2d Bat. N. Y. at armory.
April 1 to 6—Fair of Co. C, 8th N. Y., at armory.
April 3—Review of the 13th N. Y. at armory.
April 6—Spring games, 7th N. Y., at armory.
April 13—Games of the 23d N. Y. at armory.
April 19—Annual dinner of 7th N. Y. Veterans.
April 22—Annual dinner of Old Guard, 12th N. Y.
April 23—Review of the 13th N. Y. at armory.
April 27—Spring games of the 71st N. Y.

NAVAL MILITIA.

MASSACHUSETTS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 26, the 1st Division, Lieut. White, was inspected by Col. Carter. There was a good attendance and a better showing made than was expected. Capt. Weeks and staff attended on the same evening the drill and party given by Co. F, Lieut. Edgar, at Fall River. The crews of the various divisions are being trained for about for available boats in which to practice during the coming season. Since the naval militia was first organized they have only succeeded in obtaining from the Navy Department a miscellaneous assortment of condemned launches, cutters, etc., no two being of the same style or build. Lack of uniformity in the boats has detracted greatly from the interest taken in the boat races; has reduced the number of entries, and consequently the number of men practicing therefor. The small number furnished has necessitated the occasional transfer of a boat to a division needing boat drills, the expense of transportation often equaling the value of the boat itself. Now that a board of officers have decided on the dimensions of ships' boats to be hereafter built, attention is called to the fact that the Charlestown Navy Yard has the best plant for building small boats, such as are needed by the government. A number of cutters and whaleboats should be at once constructed, sufficient to allow each division of naval militia at least one boat for its exclusive use.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The officers of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade dined together on Friday, March 1, at the Exchange Club, Boston, having as their guests Capt. Henry C. Taylor, U. S. N., Hon. Winslow Warren, Collector of the Port of Boston; Adm. G. E. Belknap, U. S. N., Capt. J. F. Merry, U. S. N., Maj. W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Capt. W. W. Gibson, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A.; Lieut. F. R. Brainard, U. S. N., Brig. Gen. B. F. Beach, 2d Brigade, and Col. J. L. Carter, of the Governor's Staff. After an exceedingly well served dinner Capt. Weeks proposed the first and only toast of the evening, the "United States," to which Collector Warren responded. Capt. Taylor was then introduced and presented a comprehensive plan of defense for the New England coast, a brief outline of which was as follows: Any hostile fleet in order to successfully operate on the coast of Massachusetts must have a base of supplies nearer than any, Halifax, and must be kept stored and coal, facilities for making minor repairs on the fleet and a general rendezvous established. The place must be easily accessible from the sea and capable of defense by a comparatively small force. For the purposes of illustration it is supposed that an enemy select and occupy Provincetown as such a depot. The function of the naval militia will be to harass this hostile establishment and destroy it if possible. For this purpose at least 2,500 men would be necessary and these men would require 50 torpedo boats 50 tons of swift steam launch, and such other craft, such as ferryboats, for the rapid transportation of land forces, wrecking tugs for placing mines and removing obstructions and such other vessels as could be provided at short notice. Capt. Taylor laid particular stress on the importance of the officers being able to pilot light draft vessels through the channels of the State, and that an efficient Signal Corps be maintained. Drill with small rapid-firing guns for the manœuvres of small steam draft boats in time of war, would make a mosquito fleet, that would be fully as effective as any of the similar fleets of times past, to which reference was made. With a competent central administration to direct such a fleet, manned by volunteers and officered by the Naval Brigade, would form an aggressive force that few invading navies could withstand for any length of time. It is, of course, understood that vessels of the regular Navy are at the time of attack engaged elsewhere.

NEW YORK.—Comdr. Miller, of the 1st Battalion of Naval Militia of New York, has arranged a number of competitive drills to be held on the New Hampshire early in April. The competition in seamanship, which is confined to marlinespike seamanship and rope work, will be decided on Monday April 8. Each division is to present at least three specimens which can be of service on board ship for daily use. These specimens are to include one or more of the following articles: Man rope for ladder, man yoke rope and a rope emblem, ornament or motto, to place on ship's side mesa deck. The contest of torpedo crews will also be held on April 8. This consists of practical and theoretical examination. The practical examination will embody the handling of the torpedo apparatus at present aboard ship (rigging and unrigging). The theoretical examination will consist of elementary questions concerning torpedoes and torpedo appliances in use in this country. Such questions shall be prepared by the judges and shall be put to the crews as a whole. Any member of the crew is at liberty to answer the questions. The same question shall be put to each crew, and this part of the examination shall be conducted in private. A broad sword contest open to four contestants of the petty officers and men of each division, will

be held on the spardeck on April 8. Each member of a team shall fence with one man of a team from each of the other divisions, under the rules of A. A. U. The divisions whose team makes the greatest number of points shall win. The judges will be members of prominent athletic clubs of New York. Another interesting contest will be an infantry drill to take place aboard the ship between April 1 and April 11, in which the judges will be officers of the Army and Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard. The exercises are to be as follows: Battalion drill, each division to be formed as a battalion of two companies; manual of arms, marching in column of fours, and such evolutions from the school of battalion as space will permit. There will be similar exercises by each of the two companies separately, each in charge of the junior officers of the division, the drill of each crew in manual of arms by the captain of the crew. No member of the division will be allowed to witness the drills of the division preceding it in the contests, and each division is to perform the same evolutions. Between April 7 and April 17 there will be an examination of the senior ensigns of the eight signalmen of each division. This examination will consist of practical exercises with flag and lantern, a thorough knowledge of the same; of shroud lights, and the numerical code. Familiarity with the international and Very's code, the use of the bell, gong, steam whistle in signaling. Familiarity with such marinespike seamanship as may be necessary for the quartermaster or signal duty. Thorough knowledge of marking a log, a lead line, and their use; and the use of a ground log, a drift lead, boxing the compass; familiarity with the meaning of variation and deviation, leeway, true course, magnetic course, compass course, expertise in making up a bending on flags, time for colors and salutes to same; the use in general terms of the heliograph; helm and speed signals; signals in cruising and squadrons; topographical signs used on charts; reading the sextant. Two seamen of each division who pass the above examination may be appointed petty officers of the fourth class, and it is recommended that the commanding officers of divisions appoint the two

others from seamen who are most proficient in seamanship broad sword for the torpedo contests. Suitable prizes are to be presented to the successful contestants. The contests in seamanship and torpedo crews will be judged by Navy officers.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The spring inspection of the 2d Battalion will be held on April 19. Complete outfits have been served out to the men. Messrs. Hull and Ewing have been chosen ensigns to fill the places left vacant by Brambaugh and Pearson. Election for office of lieutenant, junior grade, will be held in the near future. A number of visitors watch the drill every night, and interest is constantly increasing. The formation of a 2d Division is looked on as a sure thing, and it will be organized very shortly.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INQUIRER.—Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was born at Westminster, Mass., Aug. 8, 1839.

C.—The present Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, will be retired for age Jan. 18, 1897.

READER.—Mr. McCall has filled the vacancy to West Point he was authorized to fill for the year 1897.

F. H. L. asks when the Seventh Congressional District of Iowa will be vacant for West Point. Answer.—1896.

K. F. T.—Write to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C., where a record of all enlistments for the Army is kept.

A. B. C.—The enlisted strength of an infantry regiment in the regular Army is about 517. Most of the regiments are at full strength.

S. P. G.—"The Army Officers' Examiner," by Col. W. H. Powell, U. S. A., would suit your purpose. Price \$4. John Wiley & Sons, 53 East 10th St., New York City.

CONSTANT READER asks if the 22d Regiment will get a move in the spring of 1895? It has been rumored that it

would go to Fort Harrison, Mont. Answer.—Lieut. Gen. Schofield has not yet given the matter attention, therefore nothing definite can be stated.

A. L. W.—You can be enlisted in the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, at any recruiting station, and if there is no medical officer the recruiting officer may make the enlistment, but in all cases the written authority of the Surgeon General is required. See pars. 1 and 2, G. O. 25, A. G. O., 1892.

S. F.—The act of July 30, 1892, provides that "all unmarried soldiers under 30 years of age, who are citizens of the United States, are physically sound, who have served honorably not less than two years in the Army, and who have borne a good moral character before and after enlistment, may compete for promotion under any system authorized by the act."

A MARINE.—A transfer from the Marine Corps to the Army is possible, although the plan might be to discharge you from the marines with a view to your enlistment for the Army. Make an application through your commanding officer and if your character and service warrant, the favor may be granted. Better consult your immediate commander as to the method of procedure.

T. L. P. asks if there is a firm or corporation known as the National Guard Publishing Company, and if so where it is located? Answer.—We do not know of any such firm or corporation. Several publications, we believe, who expected an army of National Guard subscribers to appear at their office daily, attempted some such scheme as you refer to, but the expected army not appearing, they eventually became defunct.

W. H. B. asks (1) if there is conducted in Washington, D. C., a Medical Quiz for training candidates for the Medical Corps of the Army, and if such quiz exists, will you give me address of the parties having it in charge? (2) Is there any probability of an examination for such candidates (Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.) during the coming fall? Answer.—(1) Not that we are aware of. (2) No; a vacancy will not exist until the fall of 1896.

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"I have prescribed BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in both forms of chronic Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. In a case of acute Parenchymatous Nephritis occurring in a lad fourteen years old—the first stage of Bright's Disease' of some writers, 'the large, smooth kidney' of English authors—the urine gave a faint acid reaction, specific gravity 1006, and contained about three per cent. of albumen, (Edema of the feet and legs extending to the knees, face puffed almost beyond recognition, and considerable effusion in the great cavities. BUFFALO LITHIA WATER No. 2 was ordered at once, and in twelve days the Dropsy was entirely relieved. The specific gravity had risen to 1012 and the albumen had disappeared to a mere trace; the Water was continued for a few weeks and the patient was entirely well, and has remained so to this time, a period of more than ten months."

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Income
Received for Premiums - \$36,123,163 82
From all other sources - 11,897,706 12
\$48,020,869 94

Disbursements
To Policy-holders:
For Claims by Death - \$11,929,794 94
" Endowments, Dividends &c. 9,159,462 14
For all other accounts - 9,789,684 18
\$30,878,941 26

Assets
United States Bonds and other
Securities - \$83,970,690 67
First lien Loans on Bond and
Mortgage - 71,339,415 92
Loans on Stocks and Bonds - 11,366,100 00
Real Estate - 21,691,733 39
Cash in Banks and Trust Com-
panies - 9,655,198 91
Accrued Interest, Deferred Pre-
miums &c. - 6,615,645 07
\$204,038,783 96

Reserve for Policies and other
Liabilities, Company's Stan-
dard, American 4 per cent. 182,109,456 14
Surplus - - - - \$22,529,327 82

Insurance and Annuities
assumed and renewed - \$750,290,677 97
Insurance and Annuities in
force December 31 1894 - 855,207,778 42

Increase in Total Income - \$6,067,724 26
Increase in Premium Income - 2,528,825 84
Increase in Assets - 17,931,103 82
Increase in Surplus - 4,576,718 91
Increase of Insurance and
Annuities in Force - 51,923,039 96

I have carefully examined the foregoing State-
ment and find the same to be correct
CHARLES A. PRELLER Auditor

From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned
as usual.

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Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 9 A. M. Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 9 A. M.
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P. M. Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P. M.
Saale, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A. M. Saale, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 A. M.
Ems, Sat., Apr. 6, 7 A. M. Ems, Tu., Apr. 30, 9 A. M.

SPRING SAILING, 1895.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Ems, Sat., May 4, Lahn, Tues., June 18.
Havel, Tues., May 7, Aller, Tues., June 25.
Trave, Tues., May 14, Ems, Sat., June 29.
Lahn, Tues., May 21, Havel, Tues., July 2.
Saale, Tues., May 28, Saale, Sat., July 6.
Ems, Sat., June 1, Sprer, Tues., July 9.
Havel, Tues., June 4, Trave, Sat., July 13.
Trave, Tues., June 11, Lahn, Tues., July 16.

NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.

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Ladies take Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS generally when they feel low-spirited. It brightens them up immediately.

MARRIED.

COWLEY-JENNINGS.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 19, 1895, Mr. Alexander Cowley to Miss Agnes Winifred Jennings, daughter of the late Capt. Gilbert Silas Jennings, U. S. A.

BIRTHS.

DEMPSEY.—At Fort Omaha, Neb., March 2, 1895, to the wife of Capt. C. A. Dempsey, 2d Inf., a daughter.
WHITE.—At Annapolis, Md., March 3, 1895, to the wife of Lieut. H. K. White, U. S. Marine Corps, twin boys.

DIED.

BAXTER.—At Norfolk, Va., Feb. 28, 1895, infant son of Naval Constructor W. J. Baxter, U. S. N.
DUBOIS.—Suddenly at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 24, 1895, Med. Insp. Frank L. Dubois, U. S. N.
CLEDENIN.—At Onondaga, Ill., March 5, 1895, after a long illness, Col. David Ramsay Cledenin, U. S. A. (retired).
GARD.—At Greenville, O., Feb. 12, 1895, Stephen T. Gard, brother of the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Harry Knox, U. S. N.
MIDDLETON.—At Pewee Valley, Ky., Feb. 14, 1895, of rheumatism of the heart, Maj. Passmore Middleton, U. S. A. (retired).
TILTON.—At the Naval Academy, Feb. 24, 1895, Ann Marie Tilton, wife of Lieut. Col. McLane Tilton, U. S. Marine Corps.
VINTON.—At Lafayette, Ind., Feb. 23, 1895, Hon. D. P. Vinton, father of the wife of Naval Constructor A. W. Stahl, U. S. N.
KISSAM.—In New York City, Feb. 27, 1895, Philip Kissam, father of Mrs. Edward W. Bridge. Interment at Arden, Orange County, N. Y.
FISHER.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1895, Mrs. Mary A. Fisher, wife of Milton L. Fisher, and mother of Asst. Surg. Henry C. Fisher, U. S. A.
RICE.—At Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 17, Mrs. Lillie Ballance Rice, wife of Col. James M. Rice, Peoria, Ill., and sister of Mrs. D. N. Bash and Capt. John Green Ballance, U. S. A.

THE CONCORD INCIDENT.

The steamer City of Peking, which arrived at San Francisco, Cal., March 2, brought particulars of the seizure of the officers of the U. S. gunboat Concord near Chin-Kiang in February last, which was briefly mentioned in cable dispatches. On the day following the Concord's arrival at Chin-Kiang three officers of the ship, a lieutenant and two ensigns, and a couple of sailors, went ashore in a launch. The officers were sportively inclined and went gunning along the coast, leaving the launch in charge of seamen. By accident one of the ensigns wounded a Chinese lad slightly in the leg with a charge of bird shot. The natives became greatly excited and demanded the arrest of the offender. The officers surrendered to the authorities, but sent the launch back to the ship with instructions to the commanding officer to come to their aid in case any trouble should occur. The launch was filled with armed men and sent ashore after the officers, with instructions to afford protection to the prisoners. By the time the boat had reached the landing the affair had been satisfactorily explained and the prisoners were promptly allowed to go back to their ship. No report was made to headquarters by the Concord, as the affair was considered of no importance.

The Paymaster General of the U. S. Navy has called for bids on 120,000 lbs. of navy plug chewing tobacco, which will be opened at the New York Navy Yard, March 30.



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So do all cooks; and the puzzle for every one of them has been how to avoid sodden pastry. The problem has now been solved by the

NEW VEGETABLE SHORTENING

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